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SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

March 12, 1973 No. 5331

****
* NATIONAL *
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EDUCATIONAL REVOLUTION

Actively Support the Schools in Carrying Out Educational Revolution Successfully

by

Party Branch of the Agricultural Machine Plant of
Hochiang Commune, Huachou Hsien, Kwangtung Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 27, 1973)

The agricultural machine plant of our Hochiang commune is a small factory with only 70-plus employees. Following Chairman Mao's great teaching, "To achieve proletarian educational revolution, we must have the leadership of the working class as well as participation by the masses of workers," we linked up Hochiang Middle School with our plant at the beginning of 1971. In this way we contributed our share toward supporting educational revolution in the school and played a positive role in pushing forward the educational revolution in Hochiang Middle School. The following was how we carried out this operation:

1. Seriously doing well the work of receiving students who come to learn industrial work at the plant.

During the past year or so we received a total of more than 900 teachers and students from Hochiang Middle School that came to our plant to learn industrial work. We established a leadership group headed by a member of the Party branch to take charge of the teachers and students who came to learn in our plant. In the meantime, we also appointed a certain number of workers and technicians to give them guidance.

We closely cooperated with the teachers who came to our plant so as to do a good job in the work of remolding the students' ideology in combination with

the performance of productive labor. For instance, some of the students were careless in their work, often damaging their tools. So we grasped such facts and held on-the-spot meetings to conduct class education and education in recollection and comparison. Once we brought the students to the damaged tools and invited old workers to explain to the students with their own personal experience that when they learned the trade from master workers in the old society one saw blade was to last three years and that after they had finished learning the trade they still had to use the same blade which by then had already become as thin as a piece of string. The old workers also told the students deeds of the working class of arduous struggle and of taking good care of state property after they had become masters of the state. This greatly educated the students. From then on everybody paid attention to taking good care of production tools, to learning the superior qualities of the working class and to promoting the change of world outlook.

When making arrangements for the students to come to our plant to learn industrial work, we tried to link what they learned in the plant with requirements of the school so as to overcome the contradiction between the continuous nature of production and the necessity of dividing teaching into stages in the school. We trial-manufactured more than ten products and have put them into regular production. During the period when the students learned industrial work, we make arrangements for the students to engage in the production of rice milling machines, electric shellers, pedal-operated threshing machines and oil pumps which were related to the studies of fundamental industrial knowledge in the school so that the students could learn preliminary knowledge concerning machine building through the practice of learning industrial work.

To overcome the contradiction of having too many school students in a small factory, we adopted various measures and made proper arrangements so that every student had the opportunity to come to study and perform manual labor in our plant. Our way of doing it was: We generally arranged for students to visit our plant and attend on-the-spot lectures first. Then we make arrangements for them to come to study and perform manual labor in groups at different periods of time. In the meantime, we also took out all tools available so as to enable the students to deepen their understanding of what they learned in their books and learn relatively complete knowledge through various kinds of manual work such as machining, work on electrical equipment, fitting, casting, carpentry, etc.

2. Energetically helping the school to operate a small factory well.

To help the school further implement Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive," we energetically helped it operate a small factory well in addition to supporting the students' coming to our plant to learn industrial work.

Reviewing our plant's history of development through self-reliance, we realized this: To support the school in operating a factory, we must first help it to implement Chairman Mao's instruction on "self-reliance" and "diligent and frugal operation of factories" and educate the teachers and students in the spirit of arduous struggle. Guided by this thinking, all workers dispatched to assist in operating the factory brought to the school

our plant's spirit of self-reliance and of founding an enterprise through hard work, which greatly enlightened the teachers and students. They resolved to use their own hands and waste materials to build their small factory.

In the course of the school's setting up of its own factory, we tried to let some of our employees to help it. Many workers used their spare time to make spare parts and screws for the school as well as helped it with the construction work. After more than two months of joint efforts, they finally succeeded in building a 20-horsepower diesel engine from a diesel engine frame which they found in a warehouse for unserviceable parts. They also repaired an electric motor and helped the school to set up a small electric power plant. In this way, they created a good base for the combination of teaching and the practice of production. In the meantime, it became possible for them to serve the local three great revolutionary movements by helping the masses with rice husking and farm implements casting.

3. Dispatching workers to teach in the school to push forward teaching reform in the school.

To push forward teaching reform in the school, in the past two years we sent two worker-teachers and responsible persons of the workshops deep into the classroom to lecture the students. Some of such teachers lectured the students on basic concepts first according to the contents of the syllabus and the specific conditions of the students; then let them take part in practice and taught them in a systematic way. Some of these teachers lectured the students on practical work first; then elevated perceptual knowledge t rational knowledge through teaching and used theories already learned to guide practice. For instance, when a worker lectured on three-dimensional diagrams in the course of drawing, he discussed first with the students the struggle between the two lines in the realm of mechanical drawing. Then he used as teaching material spare parts which the students had produced. Finally he let the students read and make drawings. This way proved to be relatively effective.

The practice of linking the plant with the school during the past two years makes us realize profoundly: Proletarian educational revolution is a deep-going social revolution that needs energetic support from all quarters. Cultivation of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat is the responsibility of not only the schools but also the whole Party. Support of educational revolution is an undeniable and glorious duty of the working class. We still have a great deal to do in our work. We shall resolutely follow Chairman Mao's teaching, actively help the schools to do a good job in the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation and push the proletarian educational revolution through to the end.

* * *

TEACHER TRAINING

Worker-Peasant Teachers' School of Yülin Hsien, Kwangsi, Actively Trains Teachers for Rural Primary and Middle Schools

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 27, 1973)

(Our own dispatch) Since its establishment in the second half of 1969, the Worker-Peasant Teachers' School of Yülin hsien, Kwangsi Chuang Nationality Autonomous Region, has adopted various ways, including the combination of ordinary classes and short-term classes, combination of comprehensive classes with single-course classes and combination of classes in school and classes outside the school, etc., for the operation of 34 short-term training classes of various kinds for teachers, including language classes, mathematics classes, physics and chemistry classes, physical education classes, political classes, etc. In this way, 24.5 percent, or 1,693, of the teachers on active duty in the hsien have been trained in these classes. As the school trains teachers it also seriously conducts teaching reform.

Strengthening Line Education and Cultivating Trainees Loyal to the Party's Cause of Education

To cultivate students loyal to the Party's cause of education is of prime importance in the teaching reform of new socialist teacher training schools. Consequently, this school makes the cultivation of teachers loyal to the Party's cause of education an important part of the content of line education. It organizes the trainees to study Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's writings concerning educational revolution, develops revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, invites workers and poor and lower-middle peasants to lecture on class education, invites outstanding teachers to give accounts of advanced deeds to the trainees and organizes the trainees to go to rural areas to conduct investigations on educational revolution. This makes them understand the significance of the teacher's mission and the glory of his duty and affirms their determination to become good teachers for the sake of revolution.

Lü Sheng-lung, a primary school teacher in Shat'ien commune, could not settle down to his work. But after study raised his understanding, he began to love the Party's cause of education ardently. During the summer vacation of last year, he requested to go to teach in a remote mountain area. After the organization approved his request, he went up the mountain immediately and visited the families there one by one to mobilize the children to go to school. As a result, he was greatly welcome by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Proceeding from Reality To Reform the Content of Teaching

They adhere to the viewpoint of practice first, proceed from reality and effectively reform the content of teaching.

(1) With a view to reinforcing the weak links in primary school teaching, they strengthen teaching in fundamental knowledge and training in

fundamental techniques, do a good job in filling up blanks and strive to pay attention to key points and difficult points, stressing quality rather than quantity. For instance, in the subject of chemistry, they add the periodic table of elements and information concerning the atom, molecule and liquids. They also print supplementary materials on procedures for experiment, introduce methods for the installation and use of instruments in common use and conduct drills in procedures for experiment.

In the subject of mathematics, they step up pure mathematics and print supplementary teaching materials on fundamental knowledge in fractions and the fundamental knowledge of operation of fractions to enable the trainees to understand better the significance of fractions and the fundamental knowledge of fractions. They also print formulas for quick calculation and methods of quick calculation to increase the trainees' ability in calculation and ask the trainees to use them in actual calculations.

(2) They use the experience of advanced points in educational revolution as teaching material to promote the deep-going development in the education of teachers. They organize the trainees to go to the primary schools of Wuchin production brigade and T'unghsin production brigade of Hsinch'iao commune, P'ut'ang Senior Middle School of Peishih commune in Yülin hsien, which are advanced points in educational revolution, to learn their ideas, style of work and methods. For instance, P'ut'ang Senior Middle School uses Mao Tse-tung's thought as the commander, adheres to self-reliance and diligent and frugal operation of the school, does a good job of teaching socialist cultural subjects, implements the principle of linking theory with practice, does a good job of operating factories and farms as well as after-schoo activities for the students and accumulates advanced experience in raising the quality of teaching of socialist cultural subjects. The teachers' school organizes the trainees to go to this point to study as well as conducts practice in teaching. It has achieved very great results there.

(3) They strengthen and reform teaching materials in relation to the three great revolutionary movements. As the three great revolutionary movements develop penetratingly, new things emerge incessantly in the countryside. Thus the school combines the small classroom with the big classroom and adds new things to the teaching materials. For instance, in the subject of mathematics, the usage of native survey instruments made by the poor and lower-middle peasants was added to the chapter on surveying. In the subject of common knowledge, chloropicrin, which is particularly effective in preventing the drying up of local dry-land crops, is added to the chapter on agricultural chemicals. For the subject of public health, they have compiled over a hundred rare local prescriptions of Chinese herbs collected by the trainees into supplementary teaching materials. When they compile new supplementary materials, they always try to linking the materials with the theoretical knowledge in the books so that the trainees could grasp knowledge urgently needed for the time being and the teaching materials could be strengthened and reformed incessantly as production developed.

Using the Developmental Form of Teaching and Developing the Study of Teaching Methods

On the basis of the trainees' characteristic of having a certain ability to study by themselves and having practical teaching experience, they use the developmental form of teaching to devise a teaching method that use the four stages of "trainees' self-study--discussion and presentation of questions--teacher's teaching--practice, digestion and application" to make up centralized instruction. For instance, when lecturing on "the central thought of articles" in the language class, the teacher first brought out the newspaper article, "Advance for the Sake of New China," and asked the trainees to deduce the central idea. Then the teacher distributed printed teaching materials for the trainees to study by themselves and put forward five problems based on the key points for the trainees to deliberate. After self-study, the trainees developed discussions on the five problems and three of them were solved initially. One of the problems was expounded by trainees who understood it more thoroughly so as to help others to understand it. In connection with the problem of "how to sum up the thought of the article correctly with words," however, although several trainees spoke, most of the trainees still lacked confidence. So the teacher led everybody in the discussion. Finally the teacher assigned another descriptive article for the trainees to analyze and practice. In the test conducted at the beginning of the class only four trainees out of 48 could correctly sum up the ideas in an article, but after this teaching method was adopted 46 of them could do it.

This teaching method develops democracy in teaching, enables the trainees to study vigorously and is effective for cultivating the trainees' ability to analyze and solve problems. As a result, it is warmly welcomed by them.

Yülin Worker-Peasant Teachers' School also pays great attention to leading the trainees to develop studies in teaching methods. In the language class the comrades conduct studies in the teaching of Han language romanization, teaching of character recognition, teaching of character writing and teaching of reading. In the course of study they strove to improve themselves by attending primary school classes, holding discussions and conducting trial lessons.

In the mathematics class, they conduct trial teaching in fractional calculation, a difficult point in primary school teaching, to enable the trainees to teach with the dialectic materialist theory of knowledge. During their study of teaching methods, they do not categorically reject past methods; instead, they use the historical materialist viewpoint to analyze and criticize them, discard the dross and select the essential and adopt some of them in today's teaching.

* * *

SPARE-TIME EDUCATION

Firmly Put Politics in Command and Do A Good Job of Spare-Time Education for the Workers

by

Party Branch of Phosphate Fertilizer Plant of
Shaochou, Heilungkiang Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 27, 1973)

Last year our Party branch, following Chairman Mao's teaching "Follow the road of the Shanghai Machine Tool Works which trains technicians from among the workers," developed spare-time education for the workers. This was deeply welcomed by the workers.

After the spare-time school for workers was set up, some of the comrades thought our plant had a great number of new workers but lacked a technical force, therefore the spare-time school should be devoted solely to the teaching of technology. In view of this line of thinking, the Party branch organized everybody to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's teaching, "Education must serve proletarian politics and be linked with productive labor." This made everybody realize that, to enliven spare-time education and to consolidate and develop it, we must use proletarian politics to command the study of technical know-how and solve the fundamental question: For whom do the trainees learn technical know-how?

After study had unified understanding, we gave the study of politics and criticism of the bourgeoisie first priority in the spare-time school and organized the trainees to study the "Communist Manifesto," "Critique of the Gotha Program" and Chairman Mao's five philosophical works in combination with the movement of repudiating revisionism and rectifying the style of work. This raised the consciousness of the trainees in the line struggle.

On the basis of strengthening political and ideological education, we proceeded from the reality of the workers in the plant, developed education in popular technology and education in professional technology to make non-production personnel understand production processes so as to facilitate their exercising of leadership over production and their serving production. We also conducted education in professional technology for technical workers and apprentices who had reached a certain level of culture. In the development of education in professional technology, we set up courses for sulphuric acid, chemical engineering machines, electrical engineering, etc., according to the needs of production. This helped to raise the technical level of the workers as well as meet the urgent needs of production.

In the course of carrying out spare-time education, we closely combine teaching with the practice of production according to the needs of the broad masses of workers. Whenever we come across a problem in the practice of production, we would bring it up in classes for technical theories for discussion and solution. Then we put it back to practice to be proved.

On the other hand, in our lectures on technical theories, we combine teaching with on-the-spot instruction so as to combine theory with practice. For instance, when "the baking process, sulphur content and furnace temperature" was taught in the chemical engineering course, we moved the classroom to the sulphuric acid workshop where the teacher used the abnormalities in production brought forth by the workers such as failure to stabilize the sulphur content and fluctuation of furnace temperature in the taking process to urge the trainees to find out the answer together. Then the teacher explained on the basis of extensive discussion the construction and performance of the baking furnace, separation of sulphur and the dialectic relation between the materials fed into the furnace and furnace temperature. This enabled the trainees to learn theoretical knowledge as well as acquire the ability to tackle practical problems in production.

Technical level of the workers in our plant is greatly elevated after a year of spare-time study and production practice. Now the apprentices can work independently and have mastered the production processes. In the past when breakdowns occurred in the course of production they had to ask old workers to do the repairs, but now an absolute majority of the apprentices can handle general breakdowns themselves.

Spare-time education raises the workers' political and ideological consciousness as well as promotes the development of production. During the past year our plant fulfilled the production plan for the entire year 65 days ahead of schedule. Recently we strengthened the Party's leadership over spare-time education to guarantee the smooth development of spare-time education and have also made long-term plans for spare-time education so that spare-time education can more suitably meet the needs of the development of production in our plant.

* * *

PLA VETERANS

New Stories About Old Soldiers on the Wind-Swept and Snow-Bound Plateau

- An account of several transferred Armymen long devoted to the building of Tibet

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 28, 1973)

On the rolling Tibetan Plateau, many old fighters discharged locally from the PLA units stationed at Tibet are taking a hand in socialist construction in Tibet. Many of them have fought amidst hardship without ever departing from the routine for a single day in 10 or 20 years. For long they have devoted themselves to building Tibet and joined forces with the people of various nationalities in Tibet, to usher in one spring after another on the plateau, every spring glorious and splendid with 100 flowers in bloom.

(1)

Icy snow carpeted the Nienchingtangkula Mountains. Chilling wind rose from the Polungtsangpu River valley. Wearing his old military uniform and clutching a stick, Kuo Yü-fa, commander of the 3rd company of a certain regiment of the Production and Construction Corps of the PLA Tibet Military Command was walking in the direction of the state-run Tanchia Orchard.

Some time ago, Kuo Yü-fa had suffering from high blood pressure. The company let him leave the orchard to stay in Chamu Hospital. Though physically placed in the hospital, he had his mind occupied with the orchard. The orchard suffered from want of water. The company Party branch decided to dig a round-the-hill channel to lead water in from back of the hill. The project was a big one. Laborers were not enough to go around. Lying in the ward, Kuo Yü-fa was in a state of great anxiety! Therefore, he quietly stole out of the hospital. From the hospital to the orchard it was a distance of 10 li. He trudged all the way for over three hours.

At the sight of him, the cadres and fighters asked him with great surprise, "Why are you back?" "I've got well." So saying, Kuo Yü-fa joined the comrades in building the channel. The channel, over 500 meters long, called for the cracking open of several granite cliffs and the felling of some century-old trees of a circumference that could be wound around only with the arms of several persons. As the job started, the fighters threw themselves into it with great vigor. For several days in a row, they did the work of two days in one. Along with the fighters, Kuo Yü-fa doggedly fought on the worksite. Because of high blood pressure, he often got dizzy, seeing stars in his exhaustion. To his fellow fighters, he just could not stand it any longer. He was forced to go downhill.

Kuo Yü-fa was a restless person. The moment he left the mountain-cracking-and-channel-building worksite, he made his way to the cooking squad. He helped the cooking personnel watch the fire and do cooking.

Kuo Yü-fa is an old fighter who participated in the revolution during the war of liberation. To help the Tibetan people stand up, he together with fellow fighters climbed over the Kunlun Mountains and crossed a 1,000-li stretch of grassland north of Tibet to reach Tibet. Twenty-two years passed in the twinkling of an eye. The then young fighter now had a few gray hairs on his temples. When in military uniform, he kept watch over the border area day and night. When out of his uniform, he could have returned to his home town in Kwangsi as a retired Armyman. Yet he chose of his own will to stay on in Tibet and make the place his home. His determination was to live as a Tibetan and put down root over the 10,000-li highland and to grow up and flower.

In the past few years, the organization concerned let him and his fellow fighters work on an orchard. What they took over was a big patch of barren slope dominated more by miscellaneous trees than by fruit tree saplings. Last year, Tanchia Orchard produced 250,000 catties of fruit. The people praised the bumper harvest of the orchard and still more the hard-driving company commander Kuo Yü-fa.

(2)

Hsü P'u-tuan was an ordinary soldier transferred from a certain unit of the Tibetan Military Command to Yükung Farm. What he did was ordinary work. He spent three years growing grain and eight years planting vegetables. In the last eight years alone, he himself saved for the state over ¥55,000 or added to the state coffers an average of around ¥7,000 per year.

Hsü P'u-tuan guided his work with this rule: To be a man of action and not one reaching out for help. When he started growing vegetables, he had only three work tools--an iron shovel, a hoe and a rake. He had neither vegetable seeds nor cultivable land. He settled himself in a small structure with wind blowing in from all sides. On a bramble-packed heap of rubble,he excavated earth and built fields. In winter, the frozen earth was hard as iron. Where the hoe was brought down, there appeared nothing but a white mark. As the hoe wore out, he raked with his own hands. Brambles and stone beams drew welts across his hand one after another. Thus Hsü P'u-tuan buckled down to it for one winter. Five mow of land was reclaimed. As spring came, he made rounds of all neighboring villages. He approached fraternal units for one package after another of vegetable seeds which were sown.

For lack of manure, he collected it on his own. In the past few years, not a winter or spring passed without his collecting over 100,000 catties of manure. At first, he was not used to such work. His shoulders swelled and ached. He said, "This is the very way to rid me of my arrogance." It was enough of a job for one person to work a big cabbage farm. Yet he raised a number of pigs for manure. The comrades found the work too much for him. He was advised to approach the higher-ups for a few helpmates. "No," said he shaking his head. He fixed his own damaged work tools, and produced himself such tools as he needed. A pair of manure buckets several years old had been mended over and over again. He refrained from asking for new ones.

There were times when Hsü P'u-tuan did make requests. He asked the Party and the higher-ups for new assignments. Once, he passed by a certain troop station on a mission. It was the height of summer. The comrades of the troop station had been going without fresh vegetables. He considered this a matter of great importance. He checked with the cooking comrades. It turned out that the underlying cause was the shortage of vegetable seeds. For an area high above sea level, the vegetable seeds from the interior were unfit. Locally, no vegetable seeds suited to the highland were produced. So no vegetables were grown. Hsü P'u-tuan returned to the farm and requested from the Party branch an assignment to provide fraternal units with vegetable seeds. Thereafter, he braved wind and snowstorms and often spent the night sleeping in the vegetable fields. With minute care, he cultivated seeds. Every year he turned out a collection of vegetable seeds suited for highland climate and offered them to the fraternal units. The various kinds of vegetable seeds personally bred by Hsü P'u-tuan have struck root and bloomed in over ten hsien of the three areas of K'atse, Heiho and Ch'angtu, and multiplied from generation to generation in many borderland guard posts.

(3)

Comrade Liu Pin has been in Tibet for exactly 14 years. Before his transfer, he was a fighter of the construction model "Chang Fu-lin squad" of a certain PLA unit. In 1958, after he put on his military uniform, the first political lesson he attended was about the history of the squad told him by other old fighters: To help the people of various nationalities in Tibet build the Szechwan-Tibet highway, martyr Chang Fu-lin shedded the last ounce of his blood in the construction battle to conquer the Ch'iaoerh Mountains. He left his fellow fighters a packet of vegetable seeds sent from his home town. This gave expression to his great will to build a new Tibet. The martyr's ambition was a source of great inspiration to Liu Pin. He was determined to give his own youth to the development of socialist construction on the Tibet Plateau. When he was transferred, the higher-ups asked him what plans he had for his future. He replied, "To meet revolutionary needs and stay in Tibet!"

Not long after, Liu Pin joined his fellow fighters in heading for the Hsüehpa Farm which was then under construction. With a big hoe, he wrote the enterprise-building history of the highland fighters. With his two hands full of calluses, he reclaimed a big stretch of land. With the sweat of hard labor, he won the first fat year.

In 1963, Liu Pin returned to his home town of Neichiang, Szechwan, on vacation, and married the daughter of a poor peasant. The only condition he set for marrying her was to build a new Tibet together. He said, "In the past, I fought in Tibet. Now, I plow the field on a farm in Tibet. So long as you are willing to join me in building Tibet, everything will be all right between us." Not long after, the couple came together to Hsüehpa Farm. At that time, the farm was transferring a backbone force to start building the state-run Ch'ayü Farm in Ch'ayü hsien. Liu Pin knew that this was a matter of great exertion of effort and sweating. He resolutely asked to be sent there.

Ch'ayü Farm had a poorer foundation than Hsiehpa Farm. In the first year, people often fed on plantain stems and lived in small wooden sheds. Lying on bed people could look up at the sky counting the stars. Even such a wooden shed had at first to be shared by two families. Poor conditions and a tough life left the determination of the revolutionary fighters unshaken. What Liu Pin saw was the barren slope at his feet but what he envisioned was a state farm of tomorrow fragrant with the sweet smells of the four seasons.

Two years passed. Liu Pin and his fellow fighters had built up to 1,000 mow of rice fields on the barren slope. Where miscellaneous trees thrived an orchard and a vegetable farm were built. From high up the mountain was led a flow of clean water. A small power generation station was built. A water mill was installed. One row after another of new housing was setup. The farm not only reaped a bumper harvest but also began to pick and cure tea leaves from trees planted several years ago.

Now, Liu Pin acted as deputy commander of the 3rd company on Ch'ayü Farm. On his past and his future, he said, "I want to stay here for good and build a new Tibet. Because I am a people's fighter and a Communist Party member, the people of Tibet need me here. The Tibetan soil is saturated with the blood and sweat of my fellow fighters."

- NCNA Correspondent

* * *

"LEARN FROM LEI FENG"

Follow the Road of Lei Feng's Growth

- Adolescents and children of Lei Feng First Primary School of Fushun municipality acquire Lei Feng's spirit and get ahead day by day

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 2, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Shenyang, March 1, 1973) The Lei Feng First Primary School of Fushun municipality, Liaoning Province, has launched sustained learn-from-Lei Feng activities. A boost is gven to the healthy growth of the adolescents and children of the whole school.

Lei Feng First Primary School was originally called Construction Street Primary School of Wanghua ch'ü, Fushun municipality. The late Comrade Lei Feng once acted as tutor in this school and won the love of the school children. From 1963, in compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Learn from Comrade Lei Feng," this school launched learn-from-Lei Feng activities among all its school children. For ten years, this was made a persevering and untiring effort.

On such occasions as the day of release of Chairman Mao's inscription, "Learn from Comrade Lei Feng," the Ch'ing Ming Festival (always marked with offerings to Lei Feng and the sweeping of his tomb), the day Comrade Lei Feng sacrificed his life and the day Comrade Lei Feng started acting as the school tutor, the school organized commemorative and study activities of various kinds. The school also constantly invited the students tutored by Lei Feng in his life to return to school to recall memories of Lei Feng and tell what they thought of him. It maintained regular correspondence with the Lei Feng squad of a certain PLA unit. Lei Feng's deeds were woven into stories and cultural and art programs and songs and tunes. Lei Feng's journal was copied and publicized and studied. Every time new students entered the school, the school would treat them with accounts of Lei Feng's deeds and led them to visit the school's "Lei Feng Exhibition Room." Through these activities, students were enabled to follow Lei Feng as an example all the time from the beginning of school to graduation and follow Lei Feng's road of growth and train themselves into successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause with every effort.

In launching learn-from-Lei Feng activities, this school made a point of leading adolescents and students to acquire Comrade Lei Feng's proletarian standpoint marked with a sharp distinction between love and hate as well as Lei Feng's lofty qualities such as loving the motherland, loving the people and serving the people wholeheartedly. The school constantly organized students to study Chairman Mao's works, "Serve the People" and "In Memory of Dr. Norman Bethune" and study Lei Feng's deeds about serving the people. The students were led to serve the people wholeheartedly just as Lei Feng had done.

One evening in July last year, a learn-from-Lei Feng group of the 6th class of the 6th year was returning home after completing the propaganda activity at Chiuchen Street Tram Station. Its members ran into two children who had lost

their way. The two young kids were so anxious and confused that they could not tell where they lived. The students of the learn-from-Lei Feng group recalled Chairman Mao's teaching, "All those of the revolutionary ranks must show one another mutual concern and mutual love and mutual help." They also called to mind Uncle Lei Feng's deeds and were determined to send the lost kids home. They put the kids aboard a tram and at every stop made inquiries. As it grew dark, their voices grew hoarse and their stomachs ached from hunger. Yet they were not depressed. Not until a little past nine in the evening did they succeed in locating the kids' home. Their parents, full of gratitude, asked their names. But they said, "We are Chairman Mao's Red Little Soldiers." Now every class of the Lei Feng First Primary School came with "serve-the-people sub-detachments." All the year round, they would go to the homes of martyrs' surviving dependents and Armymen's relatives and retired old workers to help carry water and chop firewood and shop for grain and vegetables and to do something wholesome for the people.

This school also perseveres in conducting revolutionary-tradition education in hard struggle for the benefit of school children. Students are enabled to acquire from childhood the good habit of being diligent and thrifty. The school constantly leads the students to visit the exhibition hall on Lei Feng's deeds and organizes the students to discuss such points as "Where lies the significance of the three treasures--a saving box, an economy box and a needle pad--left in our school by Uncle Lei Feng?" "How should we acquire and carry on Uncle Lei Feng's good thoughts and good style?" The three treasures personally left by Lei Feng have blossomed in the whole school. The students of every class have fixed their own needle pads, economy boxes and saving boxes. They have achieved the aim of repairing their own damaged tables and seats, mending their own torn clothing and stitching on their own missing buckles. Bits of wire, iron nails, chalk ends, etc., are put into their economy boxes. With their own hands they make use of simple available equipment to make their own sport gear. This means a saving for the state. In the whole school there has shaped up a good trend toward hard struggle and thrift and economy.

For ten years, under the inspiration of Lei Feng's revolutionary spirit, the Lei Feng First Primary School of Fushun has undergone a gratifying change. To acquire Lei Feng's spirit and follow Lei Feng's road of growth and be a successor to the proletarian revolutionary cause has become many adolescents' and youths' conscious action. Consciousness of "doing well in study" and "making daily progress" and taking up proper socialist cultural lessons for the revolution is raised continuously. Elite students have continuously emerged in moral, intellectual and physical fields. The communist style of loving the state and cherishing the people and serving the people wholeheartedly is continuously promoted. The campaign "Lei Feng Primary School learns from Lei Feng" has received the fervent praise of the masses of people.

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AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT

Peasants in Central South China Active in Scientific Experiment

(NCNA-English - Changsha, Feb. 27, 1973)

mass participation in scientific experiment has promoted farm production in shuangfeng county of the central south china province of hunan.

the county's grain output last year averaged 7.4 tons per hectare, more than treble the early post-liberation figure.

all the 51 people's communes in the county have set up agro-scientific research stations and all the 894 production brigades and most of the production teams have agro-technical groups, involving a total of 38,000 people. among them are leading cadres, agro-technicians and experienced peasants.

the dozens of subjects for research in recent years cover seed breeding, soil improvement, stockbreeding, pest control and afforestation.

the research station of the chienchin commune has successfully extracted a plant hormone from a wild plant through repeated experiments. rice sprayed with this stimulant gives a 5 per cent increase in yield. now all the 12 production brigades in the commune have set up workshops to produce the plant hormone.

to prevent rice seedlings from getting rotten under cold waves in this hilly county, a scientific experimental group headed by the party branch secretary of a production brigade of the tsengchiao commune has bred a strain of hardy rice that yields 20 per cent more than the ordinary strains. this strain is now being popularized throughout the county and in neighbouring counties.

measures worked out by two production brigades have proved effective in improving the 13,000 hectares of acid, clayey and boggy soil in the county. rice yield on these fields has doubled in the past two years after drainage ditches were dug to lower the water-table, sand was added to change soil structure and over-winter green manure and phosphorous fertilizer were applied to raise the soil temperature.

sweet potato yield used to be low. the success of cadres and members of the shatang commune in nursing sweet potato seedlings in hotbeds has helped advance the time for planting sweet potatoes and made it possible to interplant sweet potato with wheat. the county harvested twice as many sweet potatoes in 1972 as in 1971.

the county and commune leadership often sends full-time agro-technicians to production brigades and teams to give advice. the county agricultural departments run training classes and distribute scientific material to help communes train agro-technicians among peasants and spread scientific knowledge and advanced experience.

SUPPORT FOR AGRICULTURE

More Industrial Goods for Spring Farming in Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 27, 1973)

industrial, commercial and transportation departments are moving large quantities of goods to the countryside in southern china to support the spring farming which has begun from the yangtze valley down to hainan island.

shanghai, china's largest industrial city, shipped more chemical fertilizer, insecticide and sprayers, diesel oil and other industrial goods to the countryside in january of this year than in the same 1972 period. arrangements for such supplies were made in the fourth quarter of last year.

up to the end of january, state commercial departments in fukien province had supplied rural people's communes with 230,000 tons of chemical fertilizer, 3,000 tons of plastic sheets for rice seedbeds and 18 million farm tools. 21,000 tons of insecticide has been moved to the countryside.

the province's commercial departments provided communes with large quantities of green manure crop seed last year. the acreage under such crops has reached 210,000 hectares.

since the beginning of this year, anhwei province in east china has moved more than one million tons of seed, chemical fertilizer, insecticide and farm machines and tools to the countryside. transportation departments have added truck and ship services to speed up the shipments needed for the spring farming season.

commercial departments in kwangtung province have added sales points in the rural areas for the convenience of communes. hilly pingyuan county has

added 20 chemical fertilizer supply points in remote mountains. this measure alone has saved production brigades in those districts some 20,000 workdays for buying chemical fertilizer.

state industrial and transportation departments in kwangsi, south china, have paid attention to supplying goods to national minority areas. the farm machinery plant in loyeh county has sent farm machinery repair groups to the high mountains inhabited by chuangs, yaos, puyis and people of other minority nationalities.

the wuhan railway administration has ensured rapid transport of material for farm use in this province along the middle reaches of the yangtze. the electricity supply bureau of chuanhan county had all 800 kilometres of high tension transmission lines and rural electric equipment checked during the winter.

FARM MACHINES

Southwest China Province Turns Out More Farm Machines

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Feb. 27, 1973)

internal combustion engines, pumps and other drainage and irrigation equipment for spring farming are being given priority by machine-building industry in southwest china's szechwan province. january output of pumps and diesel engines was much higher than in the same month of 1972. great attention is being given to such production because the province has had little rain this winter.

hand tractors are now being sent to the rural people's communes, and a good number of rice transplanters are being turned out.

yipin machine-building industrial departments cooperated with scientific research institutes in turning out machinery for sinking wells in rolling country. a farm machine repair plant turned rice transplanters into machines that can transplant, thresh and pump, according to need.

seventy factories have made more than 120 accessories for tractors, internal combustion engines and other farm tools for repair centres throughout the province.

FISHING

Northeast China Fishermen Report Big Catches

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Feb. 25, 1973)

under-ice fishing in reservoirs and rivers and off-shore fishing in pohai bay are in full swing in liaoning province, northeast china.

a record catch of 410 tons in a single haul was registered on the chingho reservoir in january. a record catch of 160 tons from the sea was reported recently.

coastal liaoning province is a major northeast china fishing centre. the fishermen in 1972 overcame the problems created by a typhoon and dry spell and caught 11 per cent more fish than in the peak year of 1971.

more mechanized fishing gear has been added in recent years. the province had twice as many motorized fishing boats last year as in 1966 when the cultural revolution began.

the province has 153,000 hectares of fresh water surface and there has been a rapid growth of fresh-water fish-breeding in recent years. 20 million fry were released in the chingho reservoir in the past decade. every production team in the kouyen commune, yingkou county, is rearing fish. the commune's fish output last year averaged 2.1 tons per hectare.

scientists and technicians of research institutes often go to the countryside to help sum up experience in pond-fish culture.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. Leaves Peking for Australia

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 27, 1973)

peking, february 27, 1973 (hsinhua) -- chu chi-chen, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of china in canberra, left peking by air for his post yesterday.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Distinguished Ethiopian Guests Leave Peking for Hangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 27, 1973)

h.h. ras mengesha seyoum and his wife princess ida desta and the other distinguished ethiopian guests, who came to china aboard the first airliner to this country of the ethiopian airlines, wound up their visit to peking and left here for hangchow today.

they were seen off at the airport by ho ying, chinese vice-foreign minister, kuang jen-nung, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, and leading members of other chinese departments concerned, and diplomatic officials of the ethiopian embassy in peking.

accompanying the ethiopian guests on the visit to hangchow were ma jen-hui, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, kung hsiao, deputy director of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau, and u yi-chieh, counsellor of the chinese embassy in ethiopia. leaving by the same plane were ethiopian ambassador to china maonnen ebret and his wife and ethiopian airlines manager for china teklemarian haile.

the visitors from other countries whom the ethiopian airlines invited to the celebrations of its inaugural flight to china also left peking for hangchow today.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets with French Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English Paris, Feb. 27, 1973)

foreign minister chi peng-fei, leader, and vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, deputy leader, of the chinese delegation to the international conference on viet nam, met and had a friendly conversation with foreign minister maurice schumann, leader of the french delegation, at the residence of the chinese delegation this afternoon.

present on the occasion was huang chen, chinese ambassador to france.

present also were members of the chinese delegation chang wen-chin, assistant foreign minister, and han hsu, director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 27, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, today met with all the members of the friendship delegation to china of asahi broadcasting corporation and industralists of japan with kiyoshi hara as leader, takeshi nakagawa as deputy leader and taisei tajiri as secretary general. he had a friendly conversation with the japanese friends.

the delegation arrived in china on february 23.

CHINA AND MALTA

Maltese Prime Minister Fetes Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 27, 1973)

maltese prime minister and mrs. mintoff gave a luncheon at the prime minister's private residence yesterday in honour of chinese ambassador liu pu and his wife, according to a report from valletta.

during the luncheon, the hosts and guests talked in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND MONGOLIA

Chinese Vice Foreign Trade Minister Leaves for Mongolia and East Europe

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 27, 1973)

chou hua-min, leader of the chinese government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, left here today for the people's republic of mongolia, the hungarian people's republic, the czechoslovak socialist republic and the polish people's republic, for the signing of the 1973 trade agreements.

he will also visit the 1973 leipzig spring international fair at the invitation of the ministry of foreign trade of the german democratic republic.

he was seen off at the railway station by chai shu-fan, vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned li ting-chuan, wang hsiao-yun, kao lu and tsao ying-fang.

present at the railway station were mongolian ambassador to china s. sosorbaram, hungarian ambassador to china godor ferenc, czechoslovak ambassador to china karel kurka, polish ambassador to china franciszek stachowiak and charge d'affaires a.i. of the embassy of the german democratic republic in peking lothar strauss.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese, Chinese Governments Exchange Letters on Technical Assistance

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Feb. 27, 1973)

the governments of the kingdom of nepal and china exchanged letters on technical assistance here yesterday.

according to the letters, 25 chinese technicians will work at the sunkosi hydro-electric station, which was completed in november last year with chinese assistance. the chinese technicians will also train nepalese personnel to run the station.

nepalese finance secretary bhrat bahadur pradhan and chinese ambassador to nepal tsao chih signed the letters on behalf of their respective governments.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Chinese Ambassador to Netherlands Holds Film Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 27, 1973)

hao teh-ching, chinese ambassador to the netherlands, held a film reception in the hague yesterday, according to a report from that city.

a coloured film of revolutionary dance drama on contemporary theme, "the white-haired girl", and a coloured documentary film, "a 2,100-year-old tomb excavated", were shown at the reception.

among the more than 150 guests present at the reception were t.e. westerterp, state-secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs, r. hotke, director-general of the ministry of cultural affairs, van oorschot, director-general for foreign economic relations of the ministry of economic affairs, other high-ranking officials of the dutch government, diplomatic envoys of some countries here and friends from all circles.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Salvadorian Papers Uphold 200-Nautical-Mile Waters

(NCNA-English - Peking, Feb. 27, 1973)

the salvadorian paper "la prensa grafica", in a recent article stressing the need to safeguard natural resources, accused maritime powers of refusing to recognize salvador's sovereign right over a 200-nautical-mile sea, according to a report from san salvador.

the article, written by francisco tomas, recalled: "more than two decades ago salvador instituted as a constitutional clause the proposition of sovereign right over a territorial sea up to 200 nautical miles -- a true innovation in the legislation of the times."

but "to date the great maritime powers refuse to recognize the legality of this position, although it has the fervent support of developing countries," the article noted.

"thus, to protect natural resources against foreign interests is the first concern in the politics of the countries on all continents today."

the article went on: "on our part we should consider the other no less important aspect of the problem -- the rational utilization of the existing resources which, in the end, is the most concrete form of protection."

another article, written by richardo amaya and entitled "defence of 200 milies of territorial waters", was carried by the same paper later. it said that salvador's position on 200-mile territorial waters has been very clear as the government is duty bound to defend the constitutional clauses about this limit. on this unquestionable position lies the economic and social future of the nation. every state has the right to fix the limit of her territorial sea, the paper noted.

CHINA AND UN

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Meets with UN Secretary-General K. Waldheim

(NCNA-English Paris, Feb. 26, 1973)

foreign minister chi peng-fei, leader, and vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, deputy leader, of the chinese delegation to the international conference on viet nam, met and had a friendly talk with u.n. secretary-general kurt waldheim at the residence of the chinese delegation today.

present on the occasion were u.n. under-secretary-general tang ming-chao and u.n. assistant secretary-general brian e. urquhart.

present on the chinese side were chang wen-chin, member of the delegation and assistant foreign minister, han hsu and ling ching, members of the delegation, ma chieh-hsien, adviser to the delegation, and staff member shen jo-yun.

VIETNAM PEACE CONFERENCE

Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Speaks at International Conference on Vietnam

(NCNA-English Paris, Feb. 26, 1973)

following is the full text of the speech made by chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs and leader of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the international conference on viet nam, at its plenary session here this morning.

fellow delegates,

first of all, allow me to offer my congratulations on behalf of the government of the people's republic of china on the convocation of this international conference on viet nam. i would like to express thanks to our host, the government of france, for the thoughtful arrangements it has made for the conference.

a month ago, in this very hall of the international conference centre, the representatives of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, the government of the united states of america and the

government of the republic of viet nam formally signed the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam. the viet nam war which lasted for more than ten long years has finally come to an end. this is a major event in current international political life. the chinese government and people warmly welcome the signing of this agreement.

the signing of the paris agreement is a great achievement scored by the vietnamese people through more than a decade of heroic struggle waged under extremely difficult conditions. it is also the result of the joint efforts of the people of the whole world, the american people included. the parties to the paris agreement contributed their share to its conclusion. the signing and implementation of the agreement make it possible again for the vietnamese people to decide their own destiny free from foreign interference, open up prospects for the realization of independence, peace, unity, democracy and prosperity in viet nam, and thereby will contribute to peace in indochina and the easing of tension in southeast asia. this not only reflects the national aspirations of the vietnamese people for independence and freedom, but also conforms to the common desire of the people of asia and the whole world.

one month has passed since the signing of the agreement. it can be noted that the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam have solemnly declared on many occasions their will to thoroughly implement all the provisions of the agreement and made unremitting efforts to this end. at present, a cease-fire has been basically effected throughout viet nam. the release of prisoners is under way. the four-party joint military commission and the international commission of control and supervision have started their work. the armed forces of the united states and its allies are being withdrawn from south viet nam. it is heartening that some provisions of the agreement are being put into effect. but of course, implementation of the agreement is yet in its initial stage, and serious efforts by all parties are required before all the provisions can be materialized. we cannot but point out here that the public statements made by certain people after the signing of the agreement are detrimental to its implementation, and that violations of the agreement have occurred at the same time in regard to the cease-fire, the release of prisoners, the provision of working conditions for the functioning of the joint military commission, etc. we hope that such a state of affairs will be promptly checked.

the responsibility for the thorough implementation of the paris agreement lies with the signatories. of course, we other governments participating in the international conference should also make our own contributions, that is to say, we should undertake to respect the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of viet nam and the right of the south vietnamese

people to self-determination and not to interfere in any form in the internal affairs of the vietnamese people. if all of us act in this manner, favourable conditions will be created in which the vietnamese people can settle their own questions by themselves. i hereby solemnly declare on behalf of the chinese government: we acknowledge and respect the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam, and earnestly undertake not to do anything that hinders or violates the agreement. we are ready to work together with all other participants of the conference towards this end.

fellow delegates,

the people of the whole world are closely following the progress of our conference. we believe that, so long as all the participants of the conference have a sincere desire, it will certainly be possible for them through mutual consultation and cooperation to live up to the hopes of the people the world over and enable the conference to speedily attain positive results.

thank you.

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TAIWAN UPRISING ANNIVERSARY

CPPCC National Committee Holds Symposium To Mark 26th Anniversary of "February 28" Uprising of the People of Taiwan Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 1, 1973)

(NCNA Peking, February 28, 1973) February 28 of this year is the 26th anniversary of the "February 28" Uprising of the people of Taiwan province. The National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference held a symposium this afternoon in the Taiwan Hall of the Great Hall of the People to commemorate this date of patriotic anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle waged by the compatriots of Taiwan.

More than 100 people including Chou Chien-jen (周建人), a member of the CCP Central Committee and vice chairman of the standing committee of the National People's Congress, Fu Tso-i (傅作义), vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, Comrade Hsu Te-heng (许德珩), Comrade Liao Ch'eng-chih (廖承志), Comrade Lo Ch'ing-ch'ang (罗青长) and representatives of the Taiwan compatriots who were in Peking, attended the symposium.

People of all walks of life who were present in the symposium highly praised the people of Taiwan province for their revolutionary spirit, expressed deep mourning for the martyrs of the "February 28" Uprising, extended heartfelt regards to the surviving dependents of these martyrs, and sent cordial regards to all Taiwan compatriots in Taiwan province and abroad who are our own flesh and blood. Speakers at the symposium unanimously pointed out that: Liberation of Taiwan and unification of the motherland are the common wish and sacred duty of all the Chinese people including the compatriots of Taiwan. The cause of liberating Taiwan and unifying the motherland will surely be realized provided that the compatriots of Taiwan will unite with the people on the mainland of the motherland and fight with concerted efforts by their side.

The symposium was presided over by Vice Chairman Fu Tso-i.

Comrade Liao Ch'eng-chih was the first one to address the meeting. (See below for full text of speech)

Immediately after that, Vice Chairman Fu Tso-i made a speech. (See below for full text of speech)

In his speech, Vice Chairman Hsü Te-heng extended regards to the intellectuals of Taiwan. He said: Chairman Mao and the Communist Party have always attached importance to the great unity of the Chinese people and always do their utmost to strengthen the great unity among the people of various nationalities. In the embrace of the great motherland, all people who are patriotic and are willing to participate in the reconstruction of the motherland have the chance to contribute their strength and have bright prospects. We believe that, illuminated by the policy of the great unity of the people charted by Chairman Mao and the Communist Party, the Taiwan compatriots have the same chance and prospects.

He went on: In the past two decades and more, shown concern by the Party and the government, the intellectuals got together with other people of the country to participate in the great cause of building the motherland, and many of them have made useful contributions. After the great proletarian cultural revolution, the motherland is in ever better conditions, and the conditions for the intellectuals to contribute their strength toward building the motherland also are better than ever. Precisely for this reason, we show particular concern for the situation of the intellectuals of Taiwan. Only when Taiwan has been liberated and they have returned to the embrace of the socialist motherland can the intellectuals of Taiwan end their miserable life and have a chance to contribute their skills toward building the motherland. We hope that the intellectuals of Taiwan will develop their patriotic spirit and, together with the people of all the country, take an active part in the cause of liberating Taiwan.

Immediately after, eight comrades spoke one after another in the symposium.

In his speech, Su Tzu-heng (蘇子蘅), representative of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, said: As a native of Taiwan, I feel greatly excited in attending today's symposium. Since ancient times, Taiwan has always been a part of the sacred territory of the motherland. When the foreign imperialists invaded and occupied Taiwan, the Taiwan compatriots persevered in their patriotic struggles against the invaders so they might return to the embrace of the motherland. When a handful of traitors betrayed the interests of the motherland, the Taiwan compatriots felt indignant at the injustice and rose in a mass to attack them. The handful of people who hung on imperialism and clamored for "independence of Taiwan" are firmly opposed by the Taiwan compatriots. Those good-hearted people who mistakenly think that the independence of Taiwan may free Taiwan from invasion by foreign powers and overthrow the dictatorial rule at home have failed to see the current situation clearly and do not understand that, once it is separated from the embrace of

the motherland, Taiwan will have to resume its status of a colony or its semi-colonial and semi-feudal status, and this is independent of man's subjective will.

He added: The compatriots of Taiwan long for the motherland and eagerly hope for an early liberation of Taiwan. To make contributions toward liberating Taiwan and unifying the motherland has become the common wish of the broad masses of the Taiwan compatriots.

Wu K'e-t'ai (吴克泰), a Taiwan compatriot who took part in the "February 28" Uprising, gave an account of this uprising. He said: Twenty-six years ago, the "February 28" Uprising which the people of Taiwan province started against the cruel rule of the Chiang Kai-shek clique occurred in Taipei municipality and spread all over the island of Taiwan and became an armed uprising of the people all over Taiwan province. At that time, the workers, students and trades people went on strike, which developed to a level of armed seizure of the Kuomintang puppet army and government offices and the airport. This uprising lasted for more than a week, dealing a heavy blow to the reactionary rule of the Chiang Kai-shek clique and foiling the counter-revolutionary civil war launched by the Chiang Kai-shek reactionary clique with the support by US imperialism.

He went on: The "February 28" Uprising of the Taiwan people won the support of the people of the whole country. Speaking for the will of the people of the country, the CCP Central Committee immediately broadcast to Taiwan through the North Shensi Radio, expressing support and giving instructions. The Ch'eh-fang Jih-pao of Yenan then published an editorial, highly praising the "February 28" Uprising of the Taiwan people and showing to them the orientation of struggle.

He added: These iron-clad facts tell the whole truth that the Taiwan compatriots and the people on the mainland have their hearts linked together and have the same aim of struggle and that the fallacy of "independence of Taiwan" cooked up by a handful of people who cherish an ulterior purpose of undermining the great unity of the Chinese people is absolutely untenable. Some good-hearted people want to take the road of Taiwan independence for the purpose of shaking off exploitation and oppression at home and abroad, but that is only a dream.

Wang Yün-sheng (王芸生), a member of the Standing Committee of the CPPCC National Committee, said in his speech: After joining the revolutionary camp led by the great leader Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party in 1948, I have personally experienced the founding of the great Chinese People's Republic and the socialist revolution and construction and witnessed a series of brilliant victories we won. At present, like other compatriots of the country, I am living in happiness. We miss very much the 16 million Taiwan kinsmen and compatriots who are still living in misery. We will liberate Taiwan.

T'ien Fu-ta (田富达), a representative of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, said: I am of the Kaoshan nationality of Taiwan province. I miss very much my elders, brothers and sisters who are in Taiwan. The Taiwan compatriots have learned deeply from their miserable life that only by liberating

Taiwan and returning to the embrace of the socialist motherland can they have bright prospects and live in happiness. For many years in the past, I and all other compatriots of Kaoshan nationality who live on the mainland have deeply felt the warmth and happiness of the socialist motherland. Cadres of Kaoshan nationality have been trained in various fields by the Party and the government. In the Central and local political organizations, in the National People's Congress, in some local people's congresses, and in the National and local CPPCC's, there are representatives and members of Kaoshan nationality. In our socialist motherland, people of various nationalities are equal and the minority nationalities get all the more concern from the Party and the government.

He added: The broad masses of the compatriots of Taiwan are linked with the compatriots on the mainland as bone is with flesh in future generations. The wish of the Taiwan compatriots is to return to the embrace of the motherland.

In his speech, Liu Fei (刘斐), a member of the Standing Committee of the CPPCC National Committee, sincerely urged the Kuomintang army and government personnel to contribute their strength toward realizing the unification of the motherland. He said: Mr. Sun Yat-sen formerly taught us repeatedly that things must "be in correspondence to the current of the world and the needs of the people." The way out for the Kuomintang army and government personnel is obviously to go with the current of the world, to help realize the strong wish of the Taiwan people for returning to the embrace of the motherland, and to contribute their strength toward unifying the motherland. They must hesitate no more and must not miss the opportunity of contributing their strength toward the great cause of unification of the motherland.

He added: As an old-timer, I have had personal experience. The development of history and the progress of time showed that we were entirely correct in choosing the side of the people, whether we ourselves or the state and the nation were concerned. He expressed the hope that the Kuomintang army and government personnel in Taiwan would attach importance to the just cause of the nation and the interests of the people, follow Mr. Sun Yat-sen's patriotic and anti-imperialist spirit, answer the call of the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Government, and make contributions toward realizing the unification of the motherland.

Ch'en Mu-sen (陈木森), a representative of the Taiwan compatriots and deputy director of the department of internal medicine of the Chishuit'an Hospital, said: I am a native of Chiayi, Taiwan. I have been away from my home in Taiwan for more than 30 years. I am now working in Peking, the capital of the great motherland, and by the side of our great leader Chairman Mao, and living in happiness. But how could I forget the compatriots and kinsmen in Taiwan who are living in misery! The Taiwan compatriots have the honorable tradition of struggling against invasion and oppression. As a native of Taiwan, I firmly believe that, under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party, the Taiwan people will surely win final victory in their patriotic struggle against imperialism. Taiwan definitely will return to the embrace of the motherland.

Hsieh Ping-hsin (謝冰心), a woman writer, said: I hope that the people of the higher and intermediate level in Taiwan will worry and hesitate no more. They should attach primary importance to the just cause of the nation. Even if they formerly did something wrong either because of their circumstances or because of their muddled thinking, they are deeply welcomed by our Party and government and by the people of the mainland because they are all patriots whether they come forward early or late, provided that they now see the situation clearly, support our socialist motherland and are willing to contribute their strength toward liberating Taiwan and unifying the motherland.

Yeh Chi-tung (叶纪东), a representative of the Taiwan compatriots who took part in the "February 28" Uprising, said: Inspired by the people's war of liberation under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party and influenced by the mass movement against hunger, civil war and oppression breaking out in areas under the Kuomintang rule, the Taiwan people waged a struggle against the Kuomintang reactionary rule. This struggle spread all over the province of Taiwan. At that time, many of the youths and students and the broad masses of workers and peasants in Taiwan took part in the "February 28" Armed Uprising, demonstrating the revolutionary spirit of the Taiwan people in brave struggle.

He added: Today, inheriting the revolutionary traditions of the "February 28" Uprising, the people of all walks of life in Taiwan are extensively uniting to fight to oppose the reactionary rule of the Chiang Kai-shek clique, achieve the liberation of Taiwan and realize unification of the motherland.

Among those present in the symposium were:

Members and standing committee members of the CPPCC National Committee, responsible persons of various fields concerned and people of all walks of life, including (names appear in the order of number of strokes in the surname):

Ma Ch'un-ku	(馬 純古),	Teng Ch'u-min	(邓初民),
Ou T'ang-liang	(区棠亮),	Lu Han	(卢 汉),
Feng Yu-lan	(馮友兰),	Shih Liang	(史 良),
Liu Yu-fa	(刘友法),	Chuang Hsi-ch'üan	(庄希泉),
Chu Yün-shan	(朱蕴山),	Li Chin-te	(李金德),
Ch'en Tz'u-sheng	(陈此生),	Ch'en Ming-jen	(陈明仁),
Yen Chi-tz'u	(严济慈),	Tu Yü-ming	(杜聿明),
Sung Hsi-lien	(宋希濂),	Yang Tung-ch'un	(杨东蕴),
Chi Fang	(季 方),	Miao I-sheng	(苗以升),

Cheng Tung-kuo (郑洞国), Fan Han-chieh (范汉杰),
Hu K'e-shih (胡克实), Hu Chüeh-wen (胡厥文),
Hu Yü-shih (胡愈之), Jung I-jen (荣毅仁),
Fei Hsiao-t'ung (费孝通), Hsü Po-hsin (徐伯昕),
Ch'ien Wei-ch'ang (钱伟长), Tao Chih-yüeh (陶峙岳),
Huang Ting-ch'en (黄鼎臣), Tung Ch'i-wu (董其武),
Ch'eng Szu-yüan (程思远);

Representatives of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, and representatives of Taiwan compatriots in Peking (names appear in the order of number of strokes in the surname):

Wang Jui-feng (王瑞丰), T'ien Chung-shan (田中山),
Hsü Liang-feng (許良锋), Liu Li (刘 理),
Chuang Te-jun (庄德润), Li Ping-sheng (李丙盛),
Li K'e-shih (李克世), Li Kuo-jen (李国仁),
Li Ch'un-ch'ing (李纯青), Li Pi-ch'in (李碧琴),
Ch'en Ting-mao (陈丁茂), Ch'en Jui-hua (陈瑞华),
Lin Li-yün (林丽韫), Lin Shang-wen (林尚文),
Lin Chin-ying (林金英), Lin Ming-mei (林明美),
Lin Ch'ing-ch'un (林青春), Cheng I-tsung (郑翼宗),
Yao Ming-hua (姚明华), Hsü Meng-shan (徐萌山),
Ch'ien Fu-hsing (钱福星), Fu Yao-ch'i (傅尧祺),
Hsieh Ch'iu-ch'eng (謝秋成), Lai Min-sheng (赖民生),
Lai Chin-lan (赖金兰), Ts'ai Tzu-min (蔡子民),
Ts'ai Te-chi (蔡德基).

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Liao Cheng-chih's Speech at Peking Meeting

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 28, 1973)

following is the full text of the speech by liao cheng-chih, at the peking meeting held here today to mark the 26th anniversary of the february 28 uprising of the people of taiwan province:

comrades, friends,

today is the 26th anniversary of the february 28 uprising of the people of taiwan province. while we are marking this anti-imperialist patriotic revolutionary struggle of our compatriots in taiwan, let us, first of all, express our cordial regards and deep concern for our 16 million compatriots in taiwan province who are our own flesh and blood.

the february 28, 1947, uprising of the people of taiwan province was a heroic anti-imperialist patriotic revolutionary struggle, which occurred during the chinese people's war of liberation under the influence of our great leader chairman mao's great call "greet the new high tide of the chinese revolution". the uprising and its repercussions at the time shook the dark rule of the chiang kai-shek clique. we firmly support and esteem our taiwan compatriots for their patriotism and revolutionary militancy.

the taiwan compatriots have a glorious revolutionary tradition. they have for several centuries fought indomitably against imperialist aggression as well as oppression by the reactionary ruling class at home. although the february 28 uprising was suppressed in cold blood by the reactionary rulers, our taiwan compatriots have never ceased carrying on their revolutionary struggle. in recent years, particularly, they have waged all kinds of struggles against the dark rule of the chiang kai-shek clique and for the unification of the motherland. they have displayed a heroic revolutionary spirit.

taiwan province has been an inalienable part of china's sacred territory since ancient times, and our compatriots in taiwan are our own flesh and blood. to liberate taiwan and unify our motherland is the common desire and sacred duty of the entire chinese people, our compatriots in taiwan included. the masses of our compatriots in taiwan are still subjected to every description of exploitation and oppression and are living in dire misery. we hereby express our deep sympathy and concern for the compatriots in taiwan for the distress and insults they are suffering. only when taiwan is liberated and returns to the embrace of the motherland can the 16 million compatriots in taiwan become masters of the country as the people of the mainland do.

the development of the domestic and international situation is now very favourable to the people of our country in their struggle to liberate taiwan. as a result of the great proletarian cultural revolution, our party, the people of all nationalities in our country and our army, guided by chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, are more united and stronger and the dictatorship of the proletarian in our country is more consolidated than ever. the many new and important achievements in socialist construction have added to the prosperity of our socialist motherland. guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs, our country has over the past two years won a series of important victories in the struggle in foreign affairs. since the 26th u.n. general assembly restored to china her lawful rights the chinese delegates in various international organizations have upheld justice and adhered to their revolutionary stand, thus winning the welcome and praise of the revolutionary people the world over. the talks held between the leaders of china and the united states and the shanghai joint communique that ensued opened the door to friendly exchanges between the chinese and american peoples and promoted the understanding and friendship between them. the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and japan turned a new page in the annals of sino-japanese relations. the recognition of the people's republic of china as china's sole legitimate government and establishment of normal diplomatic relations with it has become an irresistible trend of history in the past year or so. the number of countries and regions having diplomatic relations with our country now totals 89. we have trade relations and people-to-people friendly intercourse with still more countries and regions. we have friends all over the world. the communique issued by china and the united states in february this year indicates further progress in sino-american relations. the recent successive signing of the peace agreements on viet nam and laos and the great victories won by the vietnamese and lao peoples are all the more conducive to our struggle to liberate taiwan.

our compatriots in taiwan, too, feel increasingly proud of the growing prosperity of the socialist motherland, the rapid development of its foreign relations and its rising international prestige. more and more of them are eager to know about the motherland. they are longing for the motherland and wish to make contributions to the liberation of taiwan and the unification of the motherland. many taiwan compatriots have returned in the past few years to tour the mainland and visit their relatives. this has helped them know more about the socialist motherland and promoted the great patriotic unity. we firmly believe that taiwan will be liberated, the motherland will be unified and the compatriots in taiwan will join the people of the mainland in enjoying a happy life, provided the compatriots in taiwan and the people of the mainland are united and make concerted efforts in their common struggle to liberate taiwan and unify the motherland.

We wish to say a few words here to the military and administrative personnel of the chiang kai-shek clique. the general trend is now very clear. the international reactionaries have been hard hit and are heading for total bankruptcy in their plots for "two chinas", "one china, one taiwan", "one china, two governments", "the independence of taiwan", and "the status of taiwan remaining to be determined". taiwan must be liberated. this is the general trend and the desire of the people. all attempts to alienate taiwan from the motherland are doomed to failure. the state of hanging on to imperialist forces to prolong one's feeble existence will never last long. we hope that the military and administrative personnel of the chiang kai-shek clique will not miss the opportunity to make contributions to the unification of the motherland. our party and government always advocate the great unity of the whole nation against foreign aggression. that conforms to the interests of the great motherland and the people. it has been the consistent policy of our party and government that all patriots belong to one big family whether they come forward early or late. we treat all patriots with due respect and forgive them for their past wrong-doings -- however serious these were -- provided they now support the socialist motherland and work for the unification of the motherland. and we encourage them to go forward and welcome their making contributions to the liberation of taiwan. we firmly believe that the unity of the entire nation, the efforts of the people of the whole country and the joint struggle of all patriotic forces will ensure the liberation of taiwan and realization of the great cause of unifying the motherland at an early date.

Let us unite under the wise leadership of chairman mao and the party central committee and work together to accomplish the great historic task of liberating taiwan and unifying the motherland.

Fu Tso-i, Vice Chairman of CPPCC National Committee, Speaks at Symposium Marking 26th Anniversary of "February 28" Uprising

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 1, 1973)

(NCNA Peking, February 28, 1973) Fu Tso-i (傅作义), Vice Chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, spoke at the symposium marking the 26th anniversary of the "February 28" Uprising of the people in Taiwan province. Full text of his speech follows:

Comrades, friends:

I have just heard an excellent speech by Comrade Liao Ch'eng-chih. I agree with him and give him my support. Here, I want to say a few words specially to the army and government personnel who went from the mainland to Taiwan and other compatriots in Taiwan.

The development of the current situation at home and abroad is very favorable to the unification of our motherland. After the great proletarian cultural revolution and under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, our motherland has become more consolidated and stronger, our dictatorship of the proletariat has achieved unprecedented consolidation and a series of new and important achievements have been made in the socialist revolution and the socialist construction of our motherland. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line of foreign affairs, we have won great, brilliant victories one after another in foreign affairs. We have friends all over the world and our international prestige has risen to an all-time high. This also has greatly enhanced the pride of the compatriots in Taiwan. More and more of the Taiwan compatriots eagerly hope to know things about the motherland, yearn for the motherland and hope to make contributions to the cause of unification of the motherland. We must know that unification of China is the main trend and is needed by the people and can never be impeded and undermined by any force.

My former colleagues of the army and government organizations who are now in Taiwan must no longer harbor any illusion about the foreigners. They formerly had wrongly hung on to the United States, delaying the unification of the motherland by more than 20 years. Today, US policy and the attitude of the US toward the Taiwan problem have changed. This is demonstrated very clearly in the two Sino-US communiques. In its communique made in Shanghai, the US admitted that Taiwan is part of the Chinese territory. In the communique issued in the capitals of both countries subsequent to Kissinger's recent visit to China, it was determined that liaison offices enjoying diplomatic privileges would be set up in the capitals of both countries; Kissinger said recently, "We suggest peaceful solution of the difference between the Chinese mainland and Taiwan." Very obviously, how long can Taiwan still hang on to the US? Not long, absolutely. It should also be pointed out: If some people see clearly that they can no longer hang on to the US but instead harbor the illusion of hanging on to somebody else, they not only are ridiculous but also are attempting something absolutely impossible. Colleagues of the army and government organizations in Taiwan absolutely must not make another mistake.

During the fifties and sixties, the United States wrongly assessed the world situation and frenziedly attempted to suppress China and to impede the unification of our motherland. Eventually, it met contradictions in the international sphere and was beset with difficulties at home and elsewhere. Nixon had the courage to see that the suppressing of China was a mistake and that only by resuming normal relations with China and upholding peaceful co-existence on the basis of the five-point principle would it be possible to maintain peace in the Asian-Pacific area and subsequently in the world. He decided to change the US policy toward China. Since the US wants to maintain peace in the Asian-Pacific area and in the world, it cannot possibly achieve this without normalizing its relations with China and upholding co-existence with China. Since co-existence with China is needed in the US policy, the US absolutely cannot long sustain its relations with Taiwan. On the basis of this reason, we can entirely predict that: The US will neither maintain its relations with Taiwan for long to impair co-existence with China, nor allow Taiwan to "cooperate" with anybody else in upsetting the peace in the Asian-Pacific area.

It was stated in the Shanghai communique that both countries would neither seek hegemony in Asia and the Pacific areas nor allow anybody else to seek hegemony. Isn't this clear enough? This situation is unchangeable.

Moreover, the people of Taiwan, particularly those who came from the mainland, will never allow anybody to serve any other master and, under Chairman Mao's leadership, no Chinese people will allow anyone to practice national betrayal.

The days of our country being overrun, our nation oppressed and our people bullied as in the past century and more after the Opium War in 1840 are gone and will never return. The Chinese people really have stood up on their own feet. All the Chinese people, whether they are in Taiwan or in the mainland, are high in spirit and feel proud. Unification of the motherland is the main trend and the popular demand. We are Chinese. Why can't we talk together about this sacred cause of unification of the motherland? After the capitulation of the Japanese, Chairman Mao personally went to Chungking to hold peace talks. The present moment is high time for unification of the motherland. Let us sit together and talk, the sooner the better. If we cannot talk officially, then send someone to the mainland to have a look and to visit their kinsmen or friends, openly or otherwise. You must trust that our government will surely keep its promise secret and will guarantee your freedom and safety when you come and leave.

My former colleagues of the army and the government and my former friends who have gone from the mainland to Taiwan may have misgivings of one sort or another about their return to the embrace of the motherland. I sincerely tell you that these are undue worries. Take me, for instance. I was once against communism and declared a war criminal. When I realized that only under Chairman Mao's leadership could the motherland achieve unification, I went resolutely and determinedly to the people. I personally felt that my crimes were unpardonable. After the peaceful liberation of Peip'ing, I wrote to ask for the appointment of a court martial so that I could report to it and receive due punishment. But, Chairman Mao did not treat me that way. Instead,

in the past few decades, I received excellent treatment politically and in everyday life. When Li Te-lin (Li Tsung-jen) came to Peking, I held a home party to receive him and some state leaders. You may see things clearly from my life and political conditions. The overwhelming majority of my former colleagues also have received due care according to the great policy "It is meritorious to rise and come over and past mistakes are pardoned."

The Party's consistent policy is that "all patriots belong to one family" and "they are all patriots whether they come forward early or late." It is hoped that compatriots now residing in Taiwan and overseas Chinese in various parts of the world will make contributions toward accomplishing the great cause of unification of the motherland and the realization of reunion of kinsmen. Blood is thicker than water, and leaves must fall to nourish the root. The 700 million compatriots are eagerly longing for and warmly welcome their kinsmen to come back.

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"February 28" Uprising of the People of Taiwan Province

- reference material -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 1, 1973)

February 28 of this year is the 26th anniversary of the "February 28" Uprising of the people of Taiwan province.

In 1945, subsequent to the defeat and capitulation of Japan, Taiwan was returned to China in accordance with the Cairo Declaration and the Potsdam Declaration. Ruled for half of a century by Japanese imperialism, the people of Taiwan happily returned to the embrace of the motherland and were determined to join the people of the mainland in building an independent, free and prosperous new China.

But after occupying Taiwan, the Chiang Kai-shek clique enforced brutal reactionary rule over the Taiwan people, committed corruption and theft and imposed exorbitant taxes. As a result, factories closed down, farmland was left untended, prices of commodities rose quickly and the people could hardly earn a living. The compatriots of Taiwan were led to deep misery.

In 1946, after a secret meeting with US imperialism, the Chiang Kai-shek clique allowed US imperialism to run enterprises freely in Taiwan, to use the ports and to build military base areas, thereby further betraying the national sovereignty of the country and putting Taiwan to a serious menace of becoming a new colony.

The compatriots of Taiwan, enraged, resisted these unreasonable measures and deeds of national betrayal of the Chiang Kai-shek clique. On February 27, 1947, some so-called armed revenue personnel beat an old woman who kept a ciagarette stall in a street in Taipei municipality and, immediately after that, shot a man to death. This bloodshed became the immediate cause, and an uprising of the Taiwan people broke out on February 28.

In the morning of February 28, 1947, the people of Taiwan municipality, workers, merchants and students staged a strike and went out into the streets, holding parades and demonstrations, protesting against the Chiang Kai-shek clique for their betraying Taiwan and brutally squeezing the Taiwan people. The masses of the parade took out the goods from the Taipai branch of the monopoly bureau run by the Chiang clique, burned them in the road and then proceeded to the Taiwan Government Offices, asking for punishment for the murderers. The Chiang Kai-shek clique secretly ordered the puppet troops to fire at the unarmed demonstrators, killing three on the spot and seriously wounding another three.

The angry people of Taipei municipality felt still higher resentment. Immediately, they smashed the companies and stores run by the trade bureau of the Chiang clique in Taipei, seized the broadcast station and called upon the people of the province to rise and join in the struggle against the Chiang clique. The storm of revolution quickly swept all over Taiwan. People in

all places extending from Keelung in the north to Kaohsiung in the south and T'aitung and Hualien in the east, rose in groups and stormed into the warehouses and police stations of the Chiang clique to seize weapon for an armed struggle.

In Hsinchu, Kaohsiung and Tainan, the people smashed the Kuomintang headquarters and occupied the army and government offices of the Chiang clique. In Taichung municipality, the people called a municipal people's congress on March 2, declared establishment of a people's government, and organized an armed contingent to launch armed attack in the central parts of Taiwan. After violent battles, they liberated such townships as Changhua and Chiayi.

As a result of the brave, dogged struggle of the Taiwan people, most of the government organizations of the Chiang clique in various parts of Taiwan fell apart within only a few days. The Chiang Kai-shek clique was sacred and hurriedly dispatched a large army from the mainland, which landed at the port of Keelung on March 8 and frenziedly arrested and massacred the Taiwan people.

The people of the whole country supported the Taiwan people in their "February 28" Uprising. At that time, through its broadcast and newspaper, the CCP Central Committee in Shensi warmly aired support for this uprising of the Taiwan people.

The "February 28" Uprising of the Taiwan people was put down, but the fire of resistance and struggle among the Taiwan people could never be extinguished. In the past 26 years, the broad masses of the Taiwan compatriots who had strong patriotic ideas longed through day and night for an early liberation of Taiwan and return to the embrace of the socialist motherland. With the support of the people of the motherland, they feared neither hardship nor sacrifice. They went one after another to carry out unremitting struggle against imperialism and the Chiang Kai-shek clique.

Taiwan has since ancient times been Chinese territory and the Taiwan people are inalienable members of the big family of the motherland. The Party and the government and the people of the mainland constantly show deep concern for the Taiwan compatriots who are their own flesh and blood. We will surely liberate Taiwan. (NCNA)

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PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY

Party Committee of "T'ashan Heroic Regiment" Adheres to the Materialist Theory of Reflection in the Movement of Repudiation of Revisionism and Rectification of the Working Style, Conducts Deep-going Line Education and Develops Various Tasks of the Regiment Vigorously

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 28, 1973)

(NCNA Canton, February 27, 1973) In the movement of repudiating revisionism and rectifying the style of work, the Party committee of "T'ashan Heroic Regiment" (塔山英雄团) of a certain PLA unit of the Canton Command develops deep-going education in ideology and the political line and effectively promotes the vigorous development of the tasks of the regiment. It gave an account of its experience in this work at a meeting for the exchange of experience in line education held by units of the Canton Command and drew extensive attention.

During the past year, the Party committee of "T'ashan Heroic Regiment" held Party committee meetings repeatedly to analyze the situation of line education and study measures for the conducting of deep-going line education. It also repeatedly dispatched work teams headed by principal responsible comrades of the Party committee deep into the companies to exercise leadership over this work. In addition, every time Party committee members went down to the companies to make dispositions of work and inspect work, they actively tried to find out the situation of line education, help the companies to solve problems encountered in line education, sum up experience and direct the entire regiment.

Through line education, commanders and fighters have further raised their consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and pushed the work in the entire regiment to development. Last year the regiment fulfilled its plans for military and political training for the year ahead of schedule. In the meantime, the regiment also scored great achievements in agricultural subsidiary production and even sent its commanders and fighters out to support local agricultural production. In this way, it is highly praised by the masses of people.

In the course of line education, the Party committee of "T'ashan Heroic Regiment" organizes cadres and fighters according to the key points in line education to study seriously relevant Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's works. For instance, when it conducts education for the commanders and fighters in the Party's basic line for the historical period of socialism, it organizes everybody to study Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's works on classes and class struggle so as to deepen their understanding of the Party's basic line.

In order to better combine line education with reading and learning, it regularly holds reading classes with reference to problems encountered in line education which need to be solved. During the past year, it held a total of eleven such reading classes which were attended by more than 700 persons. In

the meantime, a group of study tutors were chosen from among the fighters and trained. Using tutors trained by the regiment as backbone, the 75-Artillery Company of this regiment has established a tutor group for the fighters to study Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's works. During the past year this tutor group helped the fighters of the company to study Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's works such as the "Communist Manifesto," "The State and Revolution," "Critique of the Gotha Program," "On Practice," etc., in combination with the repudiation of revisionism and rectification of style of work. It has achieved relatively good results in this work.

In the course of line education, the Party committee of "T'ashan Heroic Regiment" motivates the cadres and fighters to repudiate energetically the revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. Revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation increased the commander and fighters' ability to differentiate between genuine and false Marxism and strengthened their consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The 4th Company of this regiment was originally a backward company in military training. In the course of line education cadres and fighters of this company studied Chairman Mao's teaching, repudiated the revisionist preposterous theories of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and drew a clear line between the correct line and erroneous line. Determined to step up the building of the unit for the sake of revolution, commanders and fighters of the company underwent strict training, imposed strict requirements on themselves, quickly changed the backward situation and repeatedly attained outstanding achievements in examinations in tactics and technique.

As a result of deep-going development in education in ideology and the political line, leading members of Party organizations at various levels in the regiment strive to adhere to the materialist theory of reflection in their work, incessantly go deep into the basic level to conduct investigations and studies and make it a point to consult the masses on all problems.

Last year, some of the members of the standing committee of the regimental Party committee spent two-thirds of their time at selected spots in the companies. Pushed forward by line education, the broad masses of fighters also more voluntarily showed concern over the building of the company. During one period of time when the regiment underwent a two-month bivouac training, in which they went to nine hsien in two provinces, everybody voluntarily developed the glorious tradition of our Army of arduous struggle, of maintaining discipline and of loving the people. They left behind many good deeds of loving the people and serving the people. The masses of people said: "T'ashan Heroic Regiment" has a high line consciousness and a good style of work.

* * *

YOUNG WORKERS

Actively Guide the Young Workers To Walk the Red-and-Expert Road

- Chungking Clock and Watch Works and Futung Machine Works strengthen their ideological education for young workers and develop various activities for them

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 28, 1973)

(NCNA Chengtu, February 26, 1973) The Chungking Clock and Watch Works strengthens their work of ideological education for young workers in association with reality and encouraged them to walk the red-and-expert road and to make active contribution to socialist construction.

As the cause of socialist construction developed, the Chungking Clock and Watch Works gradually expanded. At present two-thirds of the total number of workers in this factory are youths who joined the factory in the past few years. An absolute majority of these young workers are great in revolutionary enthusiasm and active in their work. They add new blood to the factory. However, a small number of youths, influenced by the remnant poison of "going to school to become officials," etc., spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, cannot settle down to their work and fail to study technical know-how hard.

In view of this situation, Party organizations in the factory list the strengthening of ideological education for young workers as a routine work. They organize young workers to study the Party's general line for socialist construction. In the meantime, they conduct education for young workers in revolutionary tradition with reference to the history of the factory which began from a few pieces of old equipment and gradually developed through perseverance in self-reliance. In this way they educate the young workers in revolutionary tradition and enable them to inherit and enhance the Party's working style of arduous struggle.

Through studies, young workers such as Meng Hsiang-ling, etc., of the Assembly Section of No. 1 Workshop spontaneously organize themselves to study Chairman Mao's relevant works in combination with their own ideological reality and make rapid progress. They actively strive to do heavy work and shoulder heavy burdens in their work and achieved outstanding results.

When one of the young workers of the Machine Repair Shop was assigned to work as a painter, he could not settle down to his new job at first, feeling that there was no future in this job. Upon discovering this, old master worker Ch'en Tsu-pin held regular heart-to-heart talks with him, propagandized to him the role of painting in socialist construction and helped him to overcome this erroneous thinking. From then on this young worker has associated his work with the building of socialism and begun to work hard.

To do the work of ideological education for the young workers well, the CYL organizations of Chungking Clock and Watch Works develop many healthy activities suitable for the young people under the leadership of Party organizations. They invite old workers who suffered greatly in the old days and hate the old society deeply, to make recalling of bitterness and thinking of sweetness reports, organize CYL members and other youths to read revolutionary books and visit revolutionary memorial halls and conduct such contests as mountain climbing, ball games, revolutionary song singing, etc. These activities were very useful in helping the youths to establish a firm and correct political orientation and to cultivate the style of hard work and simple living.

As Chungking Clock and Watch Factory strengthens its ideological education for the young workers, it also organizes them to develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation and to eliminate the remnant poison of the "theory that technical know-how is useless" and helped the young workers to study technology for the sake of revolution. The factory organizes the young workers in a systematic fashion to go to advanced units to study their advanced experience and, in the meantime, uses old workers of the factory as a backbone and adopts methods such as professional study classes, technological lectures and master-apprentice instruction to give young workers technical training.

Since the beginning of 1971 the factory and workshops have held 12 such professional study classes for the reading of drawings, drafting and designing of molds, etc. Through these methods, many young workers can now basically make ordinary designs independently and most of the young workers can manipulate machines independently. Some of them have even reached the standard of third or fourth grade workers in certain technical fields.

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(According to NCNA Shenyang, February 26, 1973) In the course of strengthening education for young workers, the Party committee of Futung Machine Works, Fushun municipality, takes care to make proper arrangements for spare-time activities for the young workers. It organizes them to develop spare-time activities of various types including study, recreation and sports to promote their ideological revolutionization and improve their physical and mental health.

In Futung Machine Works more than half of the workers are young ones and an absolute majority of them live in collective dormitories. In addition to doing a good job in ideological and political work for them during working hours, the Party committee of the factory pays special attention to their life after work. It has assigned a member of the standing committee to take charge of this work and leading members of Party organizations at various levels regularly go deep into the dormitories to strive to find out about the views and needs of the young workers. They organize the youths to develop activities of various types including study, recreation and sports with a view to the characteristics of the youths.

First of all this factory organizes youths to make use of their spare time to read and study to raise their line consciousness and technical standard. It regularly invites old workers and old poor peasants who suffered much in the old days and hate the old society deeply to recall bitterness and think about sweetness, organizes young workers to visit class education exhibitions and go deep into rural areas to conduct social investigations, invites old Red Armymen to speak about the glorious tradition of our Party and our Army and asks experienced old workers and technicians to lecture them on technology. In this way both the line consciousness and technological standard of the young workers are effectively raised.

At present youths in this factory has set up a total of more than 130 spare-time study groups and they have become relatively enthusiastic about reading. During the past few years they studied various works of Chairman Mao including "On Practice," "On Contradiction," "The Orientation of the Youth Movement," etc., read through Vol. IV of Selected works of Mao Tse-tung and read excerpts of Marxist-Leninist works including the "Communist Manifesto," "The State and Revolution," "Materialism and Empiro-Criticism," "Anti-Dühring," "Tasks of the Youth League," etc. This raised their consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In the meantime, Party committee of the factory also helps the young workers to set up reading rooms, groups for the performance and creation of literary and musical programs and various ball teams in the dormitories. In this way the after-work life of the young workers becomes lively and enriched.

On the part of the young workers themselves, they develop heart-to-heart talks in the dormitories. They show concern to one another and help one another politically and ideologically. When bad tendencies emerge they try to stop them immediately to defend proletarian righteousness.

In the Machining Section of No. 3 Workshop there is a young worker whose thinking gradually changed since he came to the factory from the countryside. Thinking that he looked like a peasant, he put aside a pair of 80 percent new cotton shoes which his family made for him and an old cotton-padded jacket. Upon discovering this, workers living in the same dormitory studied together with him the advanced deeds of the "Good 8th Company on the Nanking Road" which remained clean in the middle of a busy town. They also invited his father to educate him by comparing the old society with the new. Assisted by comrades and his parents, this young worker raised his consciousness, cleaned his old jacket and put it on again.

Now many young workers in Futung Machine Works have established the good style of hard work and simple living and all young workers in the factory have undergone a very great change in their spirit.

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INDOCTRINATION OF WORKERS

Combine Criticize-Revisionism and Rectify-the-Style-of-Work with Serious Reading of Works of Marx and Lenin

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 1, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Shanghai, February 28, 1973) In accordance with Chairman Mao's directive, "Cadres should be educated to have some understanding of Marxism-Leninism; it would be still better if they understand more," the Shanghai Municipal Metal Consumer Goods Industrial Company has in the criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, realistically strengthened leadership over the reading and study of the worker-cadres, helped them to better study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, and raised their consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The principal cadres of factories belonging to this company are mostly worker-cadres, of whom, many are new cadres who distinguished themselves during the great proletarian cultural revolution. For the sake of helping these worker-cadres study better the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, the Party committee of the company habitually holds cadre reading classes and let these cadres separate themselves for a short time from production to take part in study, so that they may lay a good foundation for on-the-job study in future.

Each term of reading class lasts about a month with mainly private study of works in their full text augmented by necessary tutoring from study hard-cores. Some more than 340 people have taken part in study, among whom, many are worker-cadres in charge of leadership work of factories belonging to the company.

Apart from this, the Party committee of the company has also specially set aside half a day each week to organize such responsible comrades as the secretaries and deputy secretaries of Party branches in various factories to take part in the collective study of works of Marx and Lenin as well as writings of Chairman Mao. The Party committee of the company regularly outlines the content of study for each period, also regularly acquaints itself with the condition of study of everybody, and organizes them to exchange their study comprehension and experience.

When organizing the reading and study of worker-cadres in various factories, the Party committee of the company also pays attention in guiding them to establish a serious attitude, to read seriously works of Marx and Lenin in their full text, to understand realistically the spiritual essence of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, and to cultivate gradually a style of serious reading and diligent delving into study.

Formerly, Chou Hsiang-lin, the secretary of the Party branch of the Chiang-ning Electroplating Plant, was always unable to maintain study because of the pressure of work. Since his return to the plant after participating in the reading class, he always manages to take out time for reading despite the

pressure of work. Last year, he read through the "Communist Manifesto," "The State and Revolution" and two other books of Marx and Lenin, selected and read "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" and some chapters of "Anti-Dühring" as well as the five philosophical works of Chairman Mao.

P'an Hung-ying, the deputy secretary of the Party branch of Kuangming Cigarette Lighter Plant, formerly lacked methods for running the reading class of the factory well. Later, she took part in the reading class of the company, personally experienced that running the reading class was an effective method for helping the cadres with the study of Marxism-Leninism, and also gained experience in running a reading class. Upon returning to the plant, she immediately held a reading class for Party members and hardcores and trained a number of study hardcores. These hardcores, upon their return to the workshops, sections and groups, also held many spare-time reading classes, and a fine atmosphere of reading and study gradually took shape in the whole plant.

In leading the study, the Party committee of this company, by giving play to the revolutionary study style of combining theory with practice, actively leads the broad masses of worker-cadres to integrate reading and study together with the criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, grasps the weapons of criticism and repudiation, and raises their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism.

The worker-cadres of the Industrial and Agricultural Shear Plant have at the onset, when criticizing the crimes and fallacies of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, felt that it was not easy to carry out deep and thorough criticism theoretically. The Party committee of the company, having acquainted itself with this condition, first helped the leading body of this plant to overcome the tendency of not paying attention to study during the criticism of revisionism. The leadership cadres of this plant accepted the view of the Party committee above, and when criticizing the reactionary fallacies on the question of political power of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, set the pace in studying seriously relevant theses in this direction from the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, dissected the essence of the reactionary fallacies of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and deepened their comprehension of the basic line of the Party. There is a further improvement in the correctness and scientific nature of the revolutionary great criticism and repudiation in the whole plant.

The Party committee of this company has on many occasions also called experience exchange meetings in criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work of the whole company, organized units and cadres who have been better at integrating reading and study with criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work to introduce their experience at the meeting, and unremittingly direct the in-depth development of the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. Many of the worker-cadres, by giving play to the revolutionary style of combining theory with practice, have diligently used the stand, concept and method of Marxism to analyze and solve actual problems.

In the second half of last year, the Shanghai Consumer Goods Metal Screw Plant slackened temporarily on carrying out education in the basic line of the

Party on the cadres and workers, and that caused revolution and production to be momentarily affected. Later, the company took worker-cadre Yen So-keng, the secretary of the Party branch of this plant into a reading class, directed him to apply the principle of Marxism in analyzing actual struggle in the plant to discover problems in the work of the Party branch. Upon returning to the plant, in the light of problems existing there, he strengthened education in the basic line of the Party together with the other members of the Party branch, implemented conscientiously the various policies of the Party, and at the same time, by actively grasping class struggle in the ideological sphere, raised the awareness of class struggle and line struggle of the broad masses of workers, and enabled a new improvement to take place in the situation of revolution and production in the whole plant.

The Party committee of the Metal Consumer Goods Industrial Company also pays attention to discovering and summing up typical experiences among the worker-cadres and carries out exchange in time. For the past year and more, this company has on many occasions held report and experience exchange meetings in the study of works of Marx and Lenin, and urged the worker-cadres to study more diligently.

Chou Szu-pa, secretary of the Party branch of Lihsin Lock Factory had formerly only a primary school education and experienced difficulty in reading the works of Marx and Lenin. By pressing ahead in spite of the difficulty, he persisted in the study of the works of Marx and Lenin in their full text. What he did not know, he would ask from others. By delving into study diligently and combining theory with practice, there was a marked improvement in his theoretical level. During the collective study for secretaries of Party branches of various factories, he served as a study tutor. The Party branch of the company, by summing up and popularizing this study experience in time, enabled many worker-cadres with lower cultural level to be enlightened, and strengthened their confidence in grasping revolutionary theory.

In leading the study of the broad masses of worker-cadres, the leading members of the Party committee of the Shanghai Municipal Metal Consumer Goods Industrial Company pay attention to set themselves up as examples, and used practical action to push forward the in-depth development of the worker-cadres' study. Apart from carrying out private study seriously, members of the Party committee of the company also maintain setting aside two half-day a week to carry out collective study, and also habitually take part in the study of principal responsible cadres of factories in the basic level.

Some members of the Party committee also participate in the reading class of "May 7" cadre school run by units in the upper level for study. During the study, they adopt the method of stepping out and inviting in, and pay attention to learning the fine experience of the masses in serious reading so as to draw political nourishment from them.

At present, of the 13 Party committee members and standing committee members of revolutionary committee of this company, the overwhelming majority of them have read more than four different works of Marx and Lenin. Quite a number of

comrades have also selected and read relevant Chinese and foreign historical works to deepen their comprehension of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. These leadership cadres are not only setting the pace in reading and study, but are also setting the pace in criticizing revisionism. In meetings to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work called by the company, they set the pace in speaking out, and that plays an active part in pushing forward the in-depth development of the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work in the whole company.

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CHILDREN'S BOOKS

China Produces More Children's Picture Books

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 1, 1973)

nearly 30 million copies of 50 titles of children's picture books were printed last year by the peking people's fine arts publishing house.

these books cover a wide range of subjects. some describe life in the chinese people's liberation army and in the countryside, some portray outstanding people in production, some are stories about the revolutionary struggles of the asian, african and latin american peoples, others depict the fine qualities of the children of new china or spread scientific knowledge. they give the children education in class struggle and revolutionary traditions as well as proletarian internationalism. they deal with socialist revolution and construction and portray workers, peasants and soldiers.

about 2.3 million copies of "a silver dollar" were sold last year. it tells how a p.l.a. man's father and sister were killed by the kuomintang reactionaries and the landlord class in the old society.

given a warm welcome by young readers as well as by workers, peasants and soldiers were "quynh ho", "a phuc" and "a luong, a young vietnamese hero" that reflect the heroic actions of children in south viet nam in the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation; "fight the enemy heroically" which reflects the staunch revolutionary will of the cambodian people in their resistance to u.s. imperialism and the lon nol traitorous clique; and "apple picking time" which is adapted from the korean film of the same title.

"how steel was tempered" (in two parts), adapted from the soviet novel of the same title, and "childhood", "in the world" and "my universities", adapted from maxim gorki's autobiographical trilogy were put out in new editions last year. these popular picture books were sold in large numbers.

the pictures are done as sketches, gouaches, black and white ink paintings and paintings in colour. apart from the professionals, amateur fine art workers also took part, a development from the mass activities in fine art creation during the cultural revolution.

"taming the tiger" was written and illustrated by workers of the fushun coal mine in liaoning province. it deals with two advanced tunnelling teams fighting shoulder to shoulder in a socialist emulation campaign. it is full of life.

"Life-Line" was written and illustrated by railway workers in the changchiakou region. it deals with how railway workers, p.l.a. fighters and medical workers made concerted efforts to save an infant from danger.

RURAL LEADERS

Popular South China Hsien Leaders

(NCNA-English Nanning, Feb. 28, 1973)

leading members of the communist party committee of popai county in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, south china, spend part of their time in villages making investigations every year. wherever they go, they live, eat and work with the cadres and commune members, listen to their opinions and discuss rural affairs with them.

they have visited all 22 communes and over 80 per cent of the brigades and teams in the past two years.

pang tsung-chen, vice-chairman of the county revolutionary committee and a standing committee member of the communist party county committee, led the peasants in his locality in the land reform in the early post-liberation years when he was head of a sub-district. as district party committee secretary for 15 years, he led the masses in organizing agricultural producers' cooperatives and later people's communes and maintained close contact with the masses.

he often works with commune members in the fields by day and studies chairman mao's works with them or discusses production and their life with them in the evening. during busy farming seasons, he is always in the fields. he helps commune members with household chores whenever necessary, from carrying water, chopping firewood and cooking to carrying sick children to hospitals or clinics.

three-fifths of popai county is hilly and this held production back. when the new county party committee was set up in 1970, it decided to mobilize the masses to change the poor conditions as quickly as possible by self-reliance and hard struggle. to acquire practical experience, the secretary of the party committee, with a group of government functionaries, went to an out-of-the-way village, the tatang brigade, which had the most unfavourable conditions. they worked in the fields in the day time and talked things over with local cadres and villagers after work. together they worked out a

plan to change its backwardness. the peasants spent three winters and springs in building water conservancy projects and improving the soil. this raised the yield per hectare from 2.25 tons to 6 tons. total grain output quadrupled. this encouraged the people of other mountainous villages to work in the same way and the whole county has taken on a new look.

leaders of the county have shared the good and bad with the masses. an unprecedented flood in june 1971 threatened farmland and villages of eight communes along the main river. the county party secretary and the other leaders all went to the flooded area, where they organized the able-bodied people to fight to save the villages and evacuate old people, women and children to safety. they fought the flood at the side of the masses, rescuing the crops, and after the water receded, organized the peasants in sowing autumn crops.

despite the flood, the county harvested 10,000 tons more grain in 1971 than in 1970. the 1972 total output was up another 17 per cent.

RAILWAY WEIGHING SCALE

Electron-Controlled Scale in Operation in South China

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Mar. 1, 1973)

a new railway track scale capable of weighing 100 tons of goods has been put into operation at the chankiang chemical plant here. the scale is electron-controlled and gives a high degree of precision in weighing moving stock.

the new weighing machine has greatly speeded up the transportation of the fertilizer produced by the chankiang chemical plant. it was a product of concerted efforts by cadres, workers and technicians of the plant as well as specialists from a research institute.

WOOLEN MILL

Workers in Leading Posts at Northwest China Woolen Mill

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Feb. 28, 1973)

three-fourths of the 80 leading cadres in a woolen mill in the ningsia hui autonomous region, northwest china, formerly were workers. they included party committee members, vice-chairmen of the mill revolutionary committee, workshop party branch secretaries and shop directors and deputy directors.

the yinchuan woolen mill was the first built after liberation in this autonomous region. the number of workers has grown from 200 to 1,000.

the mill party committee has paid attention to choosing cadres from among old and young workers who have distinguished themselves in political movements and work.

shop leaders devote more than half their time to manual work and staff members spend one day a week doing physical labour. they do this in order to retain the fine qualities of the working class and maintain close ties with the masses.

formerly a worker, the deputy director of the weaving shop, who is of hui nationality, has led the workers and technicians in his shop in making technical innovations. one technical innovation raised efficiency fivefold.

the planning section leader was in the first group of apprentices when the mill started. he has been a driving force in the research and trial-production of new products. the varieties of woolen fabrics and blankets has increased from a dozen to over 40.

the three leading cadres in the carding shop are women. two of them are former workers and the third is a college graduate. the three have worked in close unity. their shop fulfilled its 1972 target two months ahead of schedule, thanks to the efforts of the leading cadres in summing up and spreading advanced experience among the workers.

the mill party committee pays special attention to the cadres' study groups in marxism-leninism. the party committee secretary guides this work. in the past two years, the workers-turned-cadres have read "manifesto of the communist party", "the state and revolution", "materialism and empirio-criticism", "on contradiction" and "on practice". some of them have written articles for newspapers or made reports after reading these classics.

a worker is now deputy secretary of the mill communist youth league committee and spends much time helping young workers study marxism-leninism. he keeps a close eye on their needs and difficulties. 20 youth league members in the mill have been cited as outstanding and the deputy secretary was elected a standing committee member of the municipal committee of the communist youth league.

the mill has spare-time schools for cadres. some have completed the regular four-year college course. now one-seventh of the worker-cadres have reached the level of a college graduate.

the mill has also sent cadres to strengthen leadership in some new mills in the autonomous region.

the mill topped its 1972 production plan 21 days ahead of schedule. the year's output of blankets and woolen fabrics hit all time highs. the blankets it makes with raised patterns are sold to a score of countries.

GOOD HARVESTS

Good Harvests in East China Area

(NCNA-English Hofei, Mar. 1, 1973)

one of anhwei province's main grain and industrial crop producers, the wuhu region south of the yangtze, reaped 6.3 tons of grain per hectare in 1972, eight per cent over the previous year. total output of cotton and oil-bearing crops rose 50 and 20 per cent respectively over 1971. the number of pigs in stock went up 30 per cent, and there was a big increase in fish catch.

the area's per-hectare yield was only 1.5 tons before liberation. agricultural collectivization has brought about a steady rise in farm yield.

hunghsing brigade, a pace-setter in the area, had grain output average 13.3 tons per hectare last year as against 3.75 tons in 1965 before the cultural revolution began. the brigade, which used to suffer from waterlogging and drought, turned 210 hectares of boggy land into high-yielding fields during the cultural revolution and 97 per cent of it is now sown to two crops a year. farming, drainage and irrigation, threshing and fodder processing have been mechanized or semi-mechanized.

the people's communes have in recent years built many water conservancy projects with state aid to control of floods and drought. the 27,000 big and small projects built in 1972 free another 10,000 hectares of land from drought or waterlogging.

eightyfive per cent of the grain fields were sown to green manure crops in the winter of 1972. good strains of rice have been introduced and double cropping is practised throughout the area.

the double-cropping rice area in four rolling counties in southern wuhu, which account for one half of the area's total rice acreage, increased by 20,000 hectares in 1972.

a severe drought hit thirtythree thousand hectares of rice last summer and autumn. no rain fell in kwangteh county for a whole month from the earing stage of early rice to the time when late rice was to be transplanted. over 10,000 hectares were affected. tens of thousands of people dug ditches and dammed rivers and 500 pumps worked round the clock to water the fields. as a result, the county wrested a 20 per cent increase in grain output over 1971.

the people's communes bought an additional 8,000 hand tractors, diesel engines, threshers, rice milling machines and crushers last year.

HUNTING

Northwest China Province Makes Progress in Hunting

(NCNA-English Sining, Feb. 28, 1973)

northwest china's chinghai province sold 500,000 wild birds, 1,500 tons of game and 400,000 pelts and hides to the state from 1970 to 1972. the purchase of deer's antlers was 1,000 kilograms, and musk, 350. large quantities of bear's gall-bladder and palms and leopard's bones were also sold.

measures were also taken to preserve wild life. hunting of sumatran and tibetan antelopes and other rare animals is forbidden. hunting of some wild animals is out of season for part of the year.

the province now raises 1,300 deer in 14 state farms. the annual output of antlers is 350 kilograms. there are now 4,000 minks kept for breeding and the three mink farms sell more than 5,000 mink pelts to the state every year. 20,000 musk-rats were released in the past two years. artificial breeding of musk-deer has been successful.

chinghai plateau has more than 50 kinds of valuable wild animals. the elimination of some harmful animals is beneficial to farm production, and hunting has brought a growing income to the communes and peasants.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BRITAIN

Douglas-Home Fetes Chi Peng-fei

(NCNA-English Paris, Feb. 27, 1973)

alec douglas-home, secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs and head of the british delegation to the international conference on viet nam gave a dinner party for foreign minister chi peng-fei, leader of the chinese delegation this evening at the residence of the british ambassador here.

vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, deputy-leader of the chinese delegation; and members of the chinese delegation chang wen-chin, assistant foreign minister; and han hsu, director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry also attended the party on invitation.

chinese ambassador to france huang chen was also present.

present on the british side were members of the british delegation anthony royle, parliamentary under-secretary of state in the foreign office; edward thomkins, british ambassador to france; and eric norris, deputy under-secretary in the foreign office.

the two sides had a friendly talk.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Support Samdech Sihanouk's Solemn Statement

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 1, 1973)

the "people's daily" carries a commentator's article today entitled "support samdech sihanouk's solemn statement", which reads as follows:

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, issued a statement on february 27, 1973 demanding that the u.s. government respect and immediately implement the paris agreement on viet nam and stop all interference in cambodia. a statement strongly condemning the u.s. bombing

foreign ministry of the royal government of national union of cambodia on the same day. to this the chinese government and people express their resolute support.

article 20 of the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam" stipulates explicitly that the parties participating in the paris conference on viet nam shall strictly respect the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of cambodia. foreign countries shall put an end to all military activities in cambodia. but, the u.s. government violating its commitments under the paris agreement has continued to provide the lon nol clique with large quantities of military aid and constantly dispatched planes including b-52s to step up the bombing of the liberated zone of cambodia. this is what the cambodian people cannot tolerate.

the cambodian question has arisen because of u.s. intervention. it is not difficult to settle this question provided that the united states ceases its intervention in cambodia. samdech sihanouk has now sternly demanded in his statement that the u.s. government immediately pull out all the u.s. military personnel from cambodia, cease forthwith its military aid to the lon nol clique, and stop at once its bombing of the country. this is entirely reasonable and just. this is exactly what the u.s. government should do according to its commitments under the paris agreement.

the cambodian people's determination to safeguard national independence, sovereignty, peace, unity, neutrality and territorial integrity is unshakeable and their struggle to realize their fundamental national rights will never stop. the development of the situation in cambodia and indochina is very favourable to the cambodian people. we are convinced that the cambodian people, persisting in the struggle under the guidance of the "five point declaration" issued on march 23, 1970 by samdech sihanouk, will certainly realize their own national aspirations.

CHINA AND CANADA

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Meets Canadian Minister of External Affairs

(NCNA-English Paris, Feb. 28, 1973)

chi peng-fei, leader of the chinese delegation to the international conference on viet nam and foreign minister met with mitchell sharp, leader of the canadian delegation and minister of external affairs, at the residence of the chinese delegation this afternoon. they had a friendly talk.

present on the occasion were r.v. gorham, member of the canadian delegation and adviser to the minister of external affairs; and d. molgat, principal political adviser.

also present on the occasion were han nien-lung, deputy leader of the chinese delegation and vice minister of foreign affairs; chang wen-chin, member of the delegation and assistant foreign minister.

chinese ambassador to france huang chen was also present.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Ethiopian Emperor Receives Chinese Goodwill Delegation

(NCNA-English Addis Ababa, Feb. 27, 1973)

emperor haile selassie the first of ethiopia received all members of the visiting chinese goodwill delegation at the imperial palace here today.

as the chinese delegation arrived at the reception hall of the jubilee palace, the emperor cordially shook hands with all the guests. on behalf of the delegation, wang shih-yen, head of the delegation, paid respect to the emperor and wished him a long life. he also wished that the sino-ethiopian friendship would be ever-green.

the emperor said in a warm and friendly speech, "ethiopia and china have an association which stretches far back into history. this long and friendly association between our two peoples was given a new impetus by the state visit we paid to china last

year. we and our people will always remember with gratitude the feeling of warm friendship and sincere brotherhood that was manifested on the occasion of that visit."

he continued, "the useful exchange of views we had with chairman mao tsetung and premier chou en-lai during our visit to china and the subsequent agreements signed between our two governments have become a basis for the growing understanding and closer economic and social cooperation between our two countries. the establishment of direct air service between ethiopia and china is further evidence of this close cooperation between our peoples."

concluding his speech, the emperor expressed "sincere good wishes for the health and well-being of chairman mao tsetung and for happiness and prosperity of the chinese people".

wang shih-yen then presented gifts to the emperor.

the emperor gave a champagne party for the chinese guests and had a cordial and friendly talk with members of the delegation. the emperor also had a picture taken with all the chinese guests.

present on the occasion were taferra worq kidane wold, minister of the imperial court, endalkachu makonnen, minister of communications, telecommunications and posts, and hailu alemayehou, administrator of the civil aviation administration of ethiopia.

chinese ambassador to ethiopia yu pei-wen was also present.

in the afternoon, members of the chinese goodwill delegation wang hao and niu hsiu-chen, in company of ambassador yu pei-wen, called on princess tenagne worq haile selassie. present on the occasion were her husband endargachew massai and her daughter princess ruth desta.

Distinguished Ethiopian Guests Leave Hangchow for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Feb. 28, 1973)

h.h. ras mengesha seyoum and his wife princess ida desta and the other distinguished ethiopian guests left here for shanghai by air today.

they were accompanied by ma jen-hui, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, kung hsiao, deputy director of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau, and ku yi-chieh, counsellor of the chinese embassy in ethiopia.

travelling with them were ethiopian ambassador to china makonnen kebret and his wife and ethiopian airlines manager for china teklemarian haile.

friends from other countries invited by ethiopian airlines to the celebrations of its inaugural flight to china also left hangchow today.

the guests from ethiopia and other countries flew into this city from peking yesterday, and were honoured at a reception in the evening hosted by lai ko-ko, vice-chairman of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee.

making a toast at the reception which was full of warm expressions of friendship, lai ko-ko extended a hearty welcome to the distinguished guests on behalf of the provincial revolutionary committee. he said: "the operation of the china-ethiopia air service not only brings us the precious friendship of the ethiopian people, but also marks the strengthening of the unity of the afro-asian peoples and a new development in sino-ethiopian relations."

h.e. ato emmanuel abraham, ethiopian minister of mines and board member of ethiopian airlines, said that the air service between ethiopia and china, an aerial bridge of friendship linking the two countries and asia and africa, "will contribute positively to the furtherance of the understanding and friendship between the peoples of our two countries and between the peoples of asia and africa".

the reception was followed by a cultural show at which local school pupils performed a number of theatrical items. at the end of the performance, h.h. ras mengesha seyoum and princess ida desta went on stage to congratulate the performers on their success and posed for pictures with them.

the ethiopian guests also visited a silk mill and toured scenic spots on and around the west lake. they were warmly greeted by the people wherever they went.

on their arrival in and departure from hangchow, the distinguished ethiopian guests were welcomed and seen off at the airport by lai ko-ko and his wife kao feng, and chou feng, vice-chairman of the hangchow municipal revolutionary committee.

CHINA AND GREECE

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets Charge d'Affaires A.I. of Greek Embassy in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 28, 1973)

chinese vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua met here today with apostolos papastiotis, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the kingdom of greece in peking.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

New Chinese Ambassador to Hungary Leaves for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 1, 1973)

li tse-wang, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the hungarian people's republic, left peking for post by train today.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Kuo Mo-jo, Liao Cheng-chih Fete Kinkazu Saionji

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 1, 1973)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, and liao cheng-chih, president of the association, today met and hosted a banquet in honour of japanese friend kinkazu saionji, his wife yukie saionji, his eldest son kazuteru saionji, and chief of the saionji office in tokyo shiro minamimura. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of organizations concerned yu li-chun, ching pu-chun and sun ping-hua.

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Congress of Chinese Residents in Japan Convened in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Mar. 1, 1973)

the eighth congress of chinese residents in japan was held here on february 23 and 24. it was convened by the tokyo association of chinese residents.

over 150 responsible members and representatives of 35 patriotc chinese organizations in all parts of japan attended the congress. they included natives of taiwan and other chinese provinces. it was the grandest meeting ever held by chinese residents in japan.

kan wen-fang, chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents, made an opening speech. the congress, he said, was a meeting of close unity and ardent patriotism.

a report was made by chen kun-wang, vice-chairman of the association. he stressed that the chinese residents in japan should promote friendly relations with the japanese people in the spirit of the sino-japanese joint statement.

on broadening and strengthening patriotic unity among the chinese residents in japan, chen kun-wang said: "all patriots belong to one big family, whether they come forward early or late. we welcome even those who had committed errors but who now support the socialist motherland,

and we shall sincerely unite with them and encourage them to continue to march forward."

chen kun-wang pointed out: "taiwan is an inalienable part of the people's republic of china." he pointed out that compatriots in taiwan should deepen their understanding of the socialist motherland and make their contributions to the liberation of taiwan.

he said that under the excellent international situation, "the embassy of the people's republic of china to japan has been established in tokyo. this is an incomparably happy event for the chinese residents in japan."

the delegates to the congress expressed profound concern for the compatriots in taiwan who are living in untold misery.

an enthusiastic atmosphere of unity and patriotism prevailed throughout the congress.

after the congress, the tokyo association of chinese residents gave a grand cocktail party to celebrate the success of the congress and warmly greet the establishment of the chinese embassy in tokyo. charge d'affaires ad interim mi kuo-chun and other officials of the chinese embassy attended the cocktail party.

MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Hails Lao People's Great Victory

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 28, 1973)

the "voice of malayan revolution" broadcast an editorial yesterday warmly greeting the great victory of the lao people.

the editorial said that in their protracted people's war in defence of national independence and state sovereignty, the lao people have established vast liberated areas. coordinating closely and fighting shoulder to shoulder with the vietnamese and cambodian people, they have defeated u.s. imperialist aggression against indochina, making an important contribution to the world people's revolutionary cause against imperialism.

the editorial added that the signing of the agreement on laos is a very great victory of the lao people. "the signing of the agreement marks the beginning of a new historical period in the lao people's struggle for genuine national independence and unity."

the editorial said, "the present situation is most favourable to the lao people. we are firmly convinced that in the struggle for the complete implementation of all the provisions of the ceasefire agreement, the lao people will surely frustrate all sabotage schemes of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and realize the goal of unification and liberation of the fatherland."

the editorial concluded, "the malayan people have consistently and resolutely supported the lao people in their struggle against aggression and for liberation and regard the lao people's victory as their own. we warmly congratulate the lao people on their great victories and sincerely wish them complete victory in the struggle for the unification and liberation of the fatherland."

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Men's and Women's Volleyball Teams
Leave Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 1, 1973)

the chinese men's and women's volleyball teams left here by train this afternoon for pyongyang on a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea. leader of the teams is wang chih-chiang and deputy leaders are sun chih-an and chueh yung-wu.

leading members of department concerned chu tse, mou tso-yun and chi yu-hua saw them off at the station. present was also minister-counsellor of the korea embassy in peking li jae pil.

CHINA AND NORTH AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Fetes DRVN and RSVN PRG Delegations

(NCNA-English Paris, Feb. 28, 1973)

foreign minister chi peng-fei, leader of the chinese delegation to the international conference on viet nam, gave a banquet at noon today in honour of the delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam led by foreign minister nguyen duy trinh and the delegation of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam led by foreign minister nguyen thi binh.

among the distinguished guests at the banquet were also deputy heads of the r.s.v.n. p.r.g. delegation deputy foreign minister hoang bich son, and nguyen van tien, head of the special representation of the r.s.v.n. p.r.g. in the d.r.v.n.; other members of the r.s.v.n. p.r.g. delegation; vo van sung, general delegate of the d.r.v.n. government in france and member of the d.r.v.n. delegation; other members of the d.r.v.n. delegation; and dinh ba thi, head of the r.s.v.n. p.r.g. government delegation to the consultative conference of the two south vietnamese parties in paris.

han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister and deputy leader of the chinese delegation and other members of the chinese delegation as well as huang chen, chinese ambassador here were present.

the banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Palestinian Fateh Group Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 1, 1973)

a ten-member fateh group from palestine led by abu maher arrived in peking by plane this afternoon on a friendly visit to china.

the group was met at the airport by ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned ting hsueh-sung, tsao ke-chiang, chou chueh, chu pei-chang, wang yueh-hsi and shih lin-feng, as well as representatives of the militiamen of the capital.

head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking munier ibrahim hmoud was present at the airport.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

China's Wuhan Acrobatic Troupe Arrives in Pakistan Capital

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Feb. 27, 1973)

the wuhan acrobatic troupe of china now on a friendly performance tour of pakistan arrived here by special train this afternoon after concluding its performances in karachi and lahore.

the troupe was warmly welcomed at the rawalpindi railway station by about 1,000 local people from various circles. among the welcomers were qudrat ullah shahab, secretary of the education ministry, faiz ahmad faiz, chairman of the national council of arts of pakistan, and ayub mirza, secretary general of the rawalpindi pakistan-china friendship society.

chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung and choe guk man, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea, were also present.

the railway station was decorated today with pakistan and chinese national flags. when the chinese artistes stepped down from the special train amidst music played by a folk

band, the welcomers garlanded all members of the troupe. many people enthusiastically shouted slogans "long live pakistan-china friendship". folk dances were performed in front of the station to greet the chinese guests.

when the troupe drove away from the railway station to the hotel where it will stay, people gathered on both sides of the road waving lustily to express their welcome.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Ambassador to China Gives Banquet on Occasion of Visit of Swedish Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 1, 1973)

swedish ambassador to china arne bjornberg and mrs. bjornberg gave a banquet at the embassy here this evening on the occasion of the visit to china by mrs. alva myrdal, swedish minister without portfolio, and professor gunnar myrdal.

among the guests were chinese vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and leading members of other departments including wang tung, kung pu-sheng, hsieh li, pan chun, ku kung-hsu, chang ying, wang pen-tso and chu chuan-hsien.

CHINA AND VIETNAM PEACE

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Paris Agreement Must Be Strictly Implemented

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 1, 1973)

the "people's daily" published an editorial today entitled "the paris agreement must be strictly implemented", which reads as follows:

the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam issued statements on february 25 and 26, 1973 respectively to denounce the saigon authorities and the u.s. government for their serious violations of the paris agreement on viet nam and demand that they must stop such acts and thoroughly implement all the provisions of the paris agreement and its protocols. the chinese government and people fully support the solemn and just stand of the vietnamese people.

in a month since the signing of the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam" the saigon authorities have kept sabotaging and obstructing the implementation of the agreement. they have launched more than ten thousand military operations, even throwing in entire division or entire regiment in some operations, to mount "nibbling" attacks on the areas under the control of the r.s.v.n. provisional revolutionary government. they refused to return the non-military personnel of the r.s.v.n. provisional revolutionary government they had detained. they insolently obstructed the activity of the four-party joint military commissions and the international commission for control and supervision, and even harassed, provoked and assaulted by despicable means the military representatives dispatched by the d.r.v.n. government and the r.s.v.n. provisional revolutionary government. the united states, too, delayed the removal of mines in the territorial waters, ports and waterways in north viet nam and created pretext for refusing to dismantle its military bases in south viet nam. all these acts of the saigon authorities and the united states not only violated the relevant provisions of the paris agreement, but also made it difficult to implement other important provisions of the paris agreement.

meanwhile, u.s. b-52 aircraft started bombing the liberated zones of laos two days after the signing of the "agreement on restoring peace and achieving national concord in laos". the spokesman of the central committee of the lao patriotic front pointed out in a statement on february 24 that this act of the united states gravely violated the agreement already signed.

the signing of the paris agreement is welcomed by the people of viet nam and all over the world. if all the signatories strictly abide by and fully implement all the provisions of the agreement, peace in viet nam will be safeguarded and the vietnamese people will be able to solve their own problems themselves in the spirit of national concord without outside interference, thus contributing to the maintenance of peace in indochina and southeast asia. however, the acts of the saigon authorities and the united states have made it difficult and hampered the implementation of the paris agreement. people cannot but show deep concern over such circumstances.

the r.s.v.n. provisional revolutionary government and the d.r.v.n. government earnestly implemented all the provisions of the paris agreement in the past month. people demand that the saigon authorities and the u.s. side must immediately stop all their violations of the paris agreement. the international conference on viet nam is now being held in paris and it is necessary to watch closely the violations of the paris agreement by the / saigon authorities and the united states.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Military Attache of GDR Embassy in Peking Gives Cocktail Party to Mark GDR Army Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 28, 1973)

colonel margitta schroter, military attache of the embassy of the german democratic republic in china, and his wife gave a cocktail party at the embassy this afternoon to mark the 17th anniversary of the founding of the g.d.r. national people's army.

among those present at the cocktail party were chang hsien-yueh, deputy director of the general logistics department of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of other chinese departments concerned including tseng shao-tung, li ting-chuan, chu kai-yin, chu chuan-hsien and tu tzu-shun.

lothar strauss, charge d'affaires ad interim of the g.d.r. embassy in peking, was present.

also present were diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various countries to china.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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IDEOLOGICAL REFORM

An Important Lesson of Ideological Reform of Intellectuals

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao March 2, 1973)

Early last year our Ch'uehshan "May 7" Cadre School of the Academy of Science began to provide training for in-service cadres by rotation. While striving to conduct education successfully in the school, we insist on organizing the students for short-term stays in production teams by rotation, so they may receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants. Practice shows that combination of education in the school with tempering in production teams is an important lesson of ideological reform for intellectuals.

Fully Appreciate the Great Significance of Tempering in Production Teams

As soon as training by rotation began, we decided to combine study in school with labor and tempering through staying in production teams. In the course of actual implementation of this plan, however, some comrades doubted that tempering in production teams could be maintained in view of the heavy production tasks inside the school.

In view of this problem, the leading personnel of the Cadre School carried out study and discussion, gradually unifying thinking.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Intellectuals can accomplish nothing if they do not integrate themselves with the worker and peasant masses. The ultimate line of division between revolutionary, non-revolutionary, and counter-revolutionary intellectuals is whether they are willing to and actually integrate themselves with the worker and peasant masses."

To lead the intellectual students onto the road of integration with workers and peasants and urge them to speed up the remolding of their world outlook, it is quite necessary to organize them and send them out of the

school to receive re-education from poor and lower-middle peasants, apart from organizing their study and labor in the Cadre School. Whether tempering in production teams can be made into a regular system or not would depend on the degree of our determination to implement Chairman Mao's directives and perseverance in following the road of integration with workers and peasants.

With everything made clear and with our mind made up, we again made a concrete plan for placing students in production teams by turns. In the past year the more than 300 cadre students of the whole school have been assigned to production teams for tempering, with the exception of a few who were in poor health. These students have lived among the poor and lower-middle peasants, further learned and fostered the thoughts and feelings of the working people, and tempered their style of work of linking with the masses and fighting amid hardship. In particular, in relation to the reality of the three major revolutionary movements in the countryside, they have studied Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, generally increasing their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle.

Carry Out Education in Ideology and Political Line from Beginning to End

In compliance with Chairman Mao's instruction about launching a campaign of education in ideology and political line, we grasp tightly the key link of the line while organing the assignment of students to production teams and stress line education from beginning to end, making the tempering in production teams a vivid lesson in class education.

Whenever a group of students assigned to a production team arrive in the team, they would ask the cadres and old poor peasants of the team to tell them the village history and their family history as well as conduct social investigation, in order to get material for teaching.

For example, the comrades assigned to production teams in Ch'ungk'ou Production Brigade, Wakang Commune, carried out a systematic investigation into the changes in the area from the time of the land reform to the great proletarian cultural revolution. The team cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants and angrily denounced Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang for their rabid promotion of "san-tzu i-pao" and such revisionist black ware during the period of temporary difficulties in the national economy, which black ware caused serious harm to agricultural production and to the livelihood of commune members.

Meanwhile, they also enthusiastically recounted how Ch'ung-k'ou production brigade prospered by changing from a grain-deficit to a grain-surplus brigade after the great cultural revolution as a result of their criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and the launching of a vigorous movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture.

The sharp contrast between then and now enabled the students assigned to the production teams to appreciate further the wisdom and correctness of

Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and more profoundly realize the truth that "The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything."

Taking part in the repudiation of revisionism and rectification of style of work together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, the students assigned to production teams are able to reap bounteous harvests ideologically and politically.

For example, with Chairman Mao's instructions as a weapon, the first group of students assigned to production teams last year criticized, together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, the reactionary nonsense of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type which denigrated the excellent situation of our national economy. Filled with proletarian indignation and citing a host of facts from a comparison between the new and the old society, the poor and lower-middle peasants severely criticized and refuted the lies of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. They also exposed and criticized the criminal scheme of the swindlers to subvert the proletarian dictatorship, restore capitalism, and, in alliance with landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists, put into effect a fascist dictatorship of landlords, compradors and bourgeois. Through the criticism and repudiation, the students saw more clearly than ever the essence of the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

Urging Students To Remold Their World Outlook Voluntarily

In order to enable the tempering in production teams to achieve better results, we take care to remold the world outlook of the students assigned to production teams. We require the students assigned to production teams to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's "Talks at Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" and his other writings with reference to reality, and while reforming the objective world, also reform their subjective world of their own accord. In actual practice we have gained the following experience:

First of all it is necessary to settle properly the question of attitude toward receiving re-education from poor and lower-middle peasants. Those who have put their relations with the masses in good order and who humbly learn from the poor and middle peasants will benefit more from their tempering and education.

One of the technical cadres had been to rural villages in Honan twice to take part in scientific research and study, but because he lacked the determination and willingness to be a primary school pupil, he was unable to derive much benefit from the experience. In going to stay in a production team this time, he studied Chairman Mao's instruction, "Now some people also go to factories and rural villages, but as a result some of them have made gains while others have gained nothing. Herein lies a question of stand or attitude." He rectified his attitude toward the masses, humbly asked the poor and lower-middle peasants to be his teachers, voluntarily accepted re-education from them, and found in them and learned from them much good thinking and style of work. As a result, he has been able to reap far greater benefits than he could on the two previous occasions.

In the course of assigning students to production teams, it is necessary to guide them in tempering themselves hard voluntarily. Many of these students assigned to production teams firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's instruction: "If you want the masses to understand you and to become one with you, then you must resolve to temper yourselves for a long period of time and even painfully." They set their standards high, impose strict demands on themselves, and actively temper themselves in the three revolutionary movements undaunted by hardship, tiresome and dirty work, and dangers. This quickens the step of the remolding of their world outlook.

In view of the character of intellectuals, it is necessary to emphasize the solving of the question of "For whom?", so that through tempering in production teams they may increase their consciousness of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers and their enthusiasm for scientific research. During their stay in production teams, many students, seeing the revolutionary spirit of the poor and lower-middle peasants in their courageous fight against heaven and earth for the purpose of changing the "poor and blank" aspect of the motherland, have come to understand the eagerness of the poor and lower-middle peasants to modernize agriculture and strengthened their sense of responsibility in carrying out scientific research for the sake of the revolution. They all declare that upon return to their work posts they will strive to work at scientific research successfully, so as to make more contributions toward socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Ch'uehshan "May 7" Cadre School of Honan of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

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REPUDIATION OF REVISIONISM

Continuously Direct Vigorous and Proper Efforts Toward the Criticize-Revisionism and Rectification Campaign as a Matter of Top Importance

- the Party committee of the Chungshan Medical College seriously sums up experience and strengthens leadership in a practical way -

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao March 2, 1973)

(By Our Own Correspondent) The Party committee of the Chungshan Medical College has seriously summed up the criticize-revisionism and rectification experience acquired in the past year and more. Its determination is to continuously direct vigorous and proper efforts toward the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign as a matter of top importance, to read and study seriously, to lay hold of and criticize penetratingly and thoroughly the essence of Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers' counter-revolutionary revisionist line and to let the lever guide the goal in stimulating the development of the educational revolution.

Under the very favorable situation marked with victory in the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign last year, the Party committee of this college recently called an enlarged meeting of the Party committee and held Party members' backbone study classes. A discussion was initiated on why a continuous effort toward the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign should be taken as a matter of top importance. Everyone's awareness of the great strategic significance of the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign was further enhanced.

The comrades who took part in studies repeatedly studied a series of important directives from Chairman Mao on the criticize-revisionism and rectification effort and studied the Party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism and the joint New Year editorial of the Center's two newspapers and one journal. After a full discussion, the profound significance of the criticize-revisionism and rectification effort was realized in four aspects:

(1) Judging by the criticism of the essence of the revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, the criticize-revisionism and rectification effort is a primary problem bearing on the destiny of our Party and the state and on the fundamental interests of the people of the whole country and a fundamental problem bearing on whether Marxism or revisionism should be promoted.

(2) In the light of the experience that in the history of our Party the thorough elimination of an opportunist line involved a relatively long process, the penetrating and thorough criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i politically, ideologically and theoretically is by no means something that could be achieved overnight; instead it calls for a long period of criticism and struggle.

(3) As far as the fundamental Party construction tasks are concerned, only by continuously handling well the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign

and accurately drawing a line of distinction between the correct and the wrong line can we benefit better from the two-line-struggle experiences and lessons and apply Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought in building our Party and rectifying the wrong style.

(4) In light of Chairman Mao's directive, "The line is the lever and only with it raised can everything fall into place," only by putting the criticize-revisionism and rectification effort in the primary place can we lay hold of the main contradictions and let the lever guide the goal in promoting various tasks and accelerating the pace of socialist construction.

On the basis of heightened awareness, the Party committee of the college looked for shortcomings in keeping with the demands raised in the joint New Year editorial and formulated concrete measures to strengthen leadership. It was decided to exert every effort in seeking a firm and proper grip on the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign in a practical way. In the past one month and more, the standing committee of the Party committee called four meetings to analyze the criticize-revisionism and rectification trends and study the problems appearing in the campaign and seek a timely solution. The chief responsible comrades of the Party committee also went deep into the midst of basic levels to make investigations and studies and arouse the masses to sum up experiences, direct intensified efforts toward the training of a backbone force and strive to seize the initiative in guiding the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign.

Through the summing-up of the earlier experience in the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign, the Party committee of this college held that only by laying hold of the essence of the revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and applying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought as a sharp weapon in making penetrating criticisms can we hit at the vital point and reach for the roots and thus raise the cadres and the masses' consciousness of execution of the Party's fundamental line. On the contrary, if we criticize a thing for its own sake on the basis of a few remarks, then we cannot possibly achieve a penetrating and thorough criticism and will even lapse into prejudices.

As to the problem about how to lay hold of essence and make a penetrating criticism of revisionism, everyone in the discussion held that it was a matter of importance for us to seriously seek the proper study of works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and lay hold of the theoretical weapon and raise the level of criticism.

Some teachers of the Department of Basic Knowledge, looking back, said, "Last year, when a first start was made in the criticism of the concept of bourgeois political power of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, due to inadequate time given to reading and study, the criticism made failed to penetrate into the reactionary ideological-theoretical system of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and its class origin. Later, the general Party branch led everyone to study seriously Lenin's 'The State and Revolution' and Chairman Mao's writings on the problem of political power. Study and tutorship activities were also organized to help everyone apply Marxist-Leninist doctrines on classes, class struggle and proletarian dictatorship as a weapon to criticize

revisionism penetratingly. It was pointed out that no matter whether swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i purposely brushed aside the class essence of political power and ignored Party leadership or negated the decisive role of the Marxist-Leninist line and stopped at nothing to propagate the idealist concept of history about the history of class struggle, they always represented the interests of the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and rightists, prompted by a vain attempt to replace proletarian dictatorship with a landlord-comprador-bourgeois fascist dictatorship. After a summing-up, the Party committee decided to further round out the reading and study system and strengthen the building of the theoretical tutorship forces and hold backbone Party members' reading classes for different groups of people over different periods and raise continuously the cadres and the masses' ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism-Leninism.

In the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign last year, the Party committee of this college made a point of leading teachers and students to associate the struggle-criticism-transformation realities of the college with penetrating criticism of the revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. A boost was provided for the development of the educational revolution.

But certain defects were noticeable in work. Recently, through studying documents and summing up experiences and lessons, the Party committee further realized that to associate the criticize-revisionism and rectification effort with reality was to link the major question of right or wrong in the two-line struggle on the educational front with a clear distinction between the correct and the wrong line and link the thorough implementation of t e Party's basic line with the implementation of the line of educational revolution.

Toward the end of last year, at a study class for backbone elements held in the college, when everyone was discussing the line struggle related to the problem of open-door operation of school, some comrades got entangled with some concrete problems of teaching plans and failed to criticize penetratingly swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. Some failed to draw a line of distinction with accuracy. Later, they further studied the educational guideline and the brilliant "May 7 directive" personally formulated by Chairman Mao and associated the reactionary fallacies of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i of brushing aside the fruitful results of the proletarian educational revolution, attacking the road of young intellectuals' integration with workers and peasants, etc., with the penetrating criticism of the crime of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i of fundamentally opposing the linking of education with the three major revolutionary movements out of a desire to restore capitalism and in a vain attempt to wreck the proletarian educational revolution and cultivate young people into successors to the bourgeoisie.

Through criticism, everyone raises the consciousness of the line and continuously adheres to the correct direction of getting oriented toward the countryside and running schools on an open-door basis. Meanwhile, concerning the problems that appear in the course of progress, a serious solution is sought through drawing a clear line of distinction between them.

* * *

PLA AID TO FARMING

Energetically Support Communes and Production Brigades in Garrison Areas in the Proper Handling of Preparatory Spring Farming Work

- The commanders and fighters of various PLA units develop the glorious traditions of the people's army

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 2, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Peking, February 28, 1973) Various PLA units are developing the glorious traditions of the people's army and mobilized manpower and material resources in a big way in support of the preparatory-farming and spring-cultivation-and-production effort of the communes and brigades in the garrison areas. A contribution is made toward the winning of a new bumper harvest in agricultural production this year.

Chairman Mao says, "Now is the spring farming season. It is hoped that the leading comrades, working personnel and the masses of people in all liberated areas will not miss the opportunity to lay hold of the production links to score a still greater achievement than last year."

Since the beginning of spring, the leading organs of many PLA units have acted in accordance with this teaching from Chairman Mao and made timely arrangements for supporting the preparatory farming and spring cultivation effort. In carrying out the support-spring-cultivation-and-production activities, many units help the communes and brigades in their garrison area to study Chairman Mao's various teachings such as "Agriculture is the foundation for the development of the national economy" and the Party's various rural guidelines and policies. The experience in learning from Tachai is seriously summed up and popularized. Socialist activism of the broad masses of commune members is called into play.

Under the leadership of the local Party organization, the Party committee of a certain Canton PLA unit sent over 200 propaganda teams deep into the midst of garrison areas to combine labor with an animated talk with the commune member masses on the very favorable situation. Through such media as broadcasts, blackboard newspapers, etc., energetic publicity was given to Chairman Mao's teaching, "Dig deep holes, store grain everywhere and seek no hegemony" and the Party's general line "Whip up enthusiasm, aim high and build socialism with greater, quicker, better and more economical results." The leading squads at various levels are helped to further handle well the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign. A boost is given to the vigorous effort in spring cultivation and production.

A production team of the P'inglo commune of Mengchin hsien, Honan Province, was an advanced unit in learning from Tachai in agriculture in the local area. In the light of achievements, some cadres developed the sentiment of "we have done enough." Another production team was hit by serious drought last year.

The grain harvest was not so good as in the preceding year. Some cadres lacked confidence in scoring a bumper harvest in agriculture in 1973.

To counter the different conditions of the two teams, the commanders and fighters of a certain Wuhan PLA unit supporting spring cultivation here helped the production teams set up a Mao Tse-tung thought study class. Chairman Mao's relevant teachings were studied. The feeling of self-complacency and the sentiment of shrinking from difficulties were overcome in time. The cadres and commune members whipped up enthusiasm for spring cultivation and aimed high in learning from Tachai. All over the fields there appeared a bustling scene.

The commanders and fighters of various units in support of spring farming join the broad masses of commune members in excavating ditches and levelling earth, accumulating and hauling manure and sowing and transplanting. A large-sized irrigation and drainage project on the lower reaches of the Wanch'üan River, Hainan Island--the Chiachi Water-Wheel Pumping Station--was damaged by a typhoon not long ago. This resulted in a shortage of water for 30,000 mow of rice. Spring sowing was seriously hampered. After hearing the news, a certain garrison unit immediately organized a shock team to rush to the worksite. With such determination as embodied in the slogan "The earlier the water-wheel pumping station is fixed even by one day, the surer we are of winning a bumper harvest in agriculture," they joined the poor and lower-middle peasants in fighting bravely knee-deep in mud. The assignment was completed with flying colors. This won the praise of the masses. A certain regiment recently sent out over 40 groups deep into the midst of the villages of the Li and Miao people and communes and brigades along the coast to help some production teams accumulate more manure and expand the sown area under rice. This enabled many production teams to fulfill ahead of schedule the rice transplanting assignment.

From last winter, the area where a certain unit of the Signal Corps was stationed had little rain and snow. Serious drought resulted. The commanders and fighters joined the commune member masses in summing up last year's experience about sinking wells to fight drought. They further braved the biting cold blast fighting shoulder-to-shoulder on the well-sinking and canal-building worksite. The problem of water for spring cultivation was solved in time.

Not long ago, the north witnessed a general propitious snowfall. The commanders and fighters of the 6th company of a certain Peking army unit on a mission in the area of the Taiheng Mountains, braving the wind and snow, helped production teams to accumulate snow and preserve moisture in the earth. Time in between work was used in support of production teams in transforming and creating over 300,000 mow of land.

In the past one month and more, the army units stationed at Chungning, Chungwei and other hsien in the Ninghsia Hui Autonomous Region put in over 14,000 man-days in support of rural spring cultivation. In repairing and building a large reservoir, the comrades of Lunghui hsien, Hunan Province, encountered certain difficulties involving manpower and material supplies. A certain regiment on a mission here rendered immediate support by transferring manpower and

machinery there. This made for the ahead-of-schedule completion of the whole project. Spring irrigation for 12,000 mow of farmland was assured.

The agricultural machine repair groups, the mobile medical groups and various other support-agriculture service groups sent out by various army units are active on the forefront of spring plowing and preparatory farming. Fervent help is rendered to communes and brigades in checking and repairing farm machines and implements, training a backbone force for the operation and maintenance and repair of farm machines and implements and launching energetic disease-prevention-and-treatment activities. The triumphant progress of spring farming and production was assured.

The repair sub-detachment of a certain Shenyang PLA unit for over one month made rounds of all the 13 production teams near the garrison area to help repair over 130 farm machines and tools including tractors, pumping machines, etc.

In the process of maintaining and repairing farm machines and tools for the communes and brigades in the garrison area, the repair bureau of a certain Tsinan army unit through combining repairing with teaching helped over 20 production teams to train more than 30 mechanical workers.

The circuit medical team sent by a certain hospital of the Wuhan PLA Command went deep into the midst of the five production brigades of two communes in a remote mountainous area to combine the repair of ponds, the excavation of canals, the cutting of wheat and the accumulation of manure with an energetic mass disease-prevention and treatment effort. This made for a rapid return to health for some disease victims and their plunging into spring farming and production with vim and vigor.

While fighting shoulder-to-shoulder with the commune member masses in carrying out spring farming and production, the commanders and fighters of various units have brought about still closer ties between the army and the people through making visits and making social investigations and humbly learning from the poor and lower-middle peasants.

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"LEARN FROM LEI FENG" MOVEMENT

Service Personnel to the People

- An account of the deeds of the "Learn from Lei Feng Group" of the Canton Municipal People's Trolley-Bus Company in serving the people enthusiastically

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 3, 1973)

On the No. 3 trolley-bus route in Canton municipality, there is a fighting collective called the "Learn from Lei Feng Group" that serves the people enthusiastically. This group was set up in April 1971 by Ch'en Ai-tung, a young girl bus conductor together with six other young conductors in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Learn from Comrade Lei Feng."

For the past year and more, this group has kept on growing with the support of Party and League organizations of the bus company, and at present, there are already 22 members. They have, in the manner of Lei Feng, "with the lofty spirit of devoting their limited life to the unlimited 'service of the people'" spurred themselves, and battled vigorously at the post of serving the worker-peasant-soldier passengers.

The conductors of the "Learn from Lei Feng Group" are always doing well cleaning up work on the train before commencing work, and when selling tickets, their hands as well as their mouths are always busy in order to provide as much convenience to the passengers as possible. They announce the names of stations in Kuoyü and Cantonese, and voluntarily help the old and feeble, the sick and inform, as well as passengers suffering impediments in movement to get on and off the buses. They patiently answer inquiries from the passengers and help them solve their problems. On festival days and holidays, when transportation work is heavy, they also voluntarily give up their rest time and continue to stay on the line after work in order to maintain order and provide other services.

The conductors of the "Learn from Lei Feng Group" always use Comrade Lei Feng as an example, against which they check themselves. When they do good deeds for the people, they are unwilling to discuss them. When shortcomings and mistakes are discovered in work, they strictly blame themselves and are not afraid to make self-examinations or improvements.

One day, while condutor Kuo Hsiao-ts'un was busy looking after the passengers getting on at the front gate of the bus, he failed to notice a slow-moving rheumatic old woman getting on at the rear gate. The gate, closing too quickly, caught the leg of the old woman. On discovering that, young Kuo quickly shouted to the driver to open the gate, rushed to her, and holding the old woman, asked anxiously, "Old granny, are you hurt?" and apologized to her.

When the bus arrived at the terminal, young Kuo and the other comrades carried out an inspection on the old woman's leg, made sure that she was not hurt, and took her address down before sending her off. After work that day,

young Kuo went with the driver and the safety personnel to the home of the old woman to inquire about her. This incident taught young Kuo a great lesson, and enabled her to realize: Under the condition of more passengers and heavier transportation work, more than ever the conductor could not afford to be careless or rash in work. Since then, young Kuo has been exceptionally careful in her work, and looked after her passengers more attentively.

"Rather suffer more hardships ourselves than causing the slightest inconvenience to the passengers." The comrades of the "Learn from Lei Feng Group" have always set this strict demand on themselves in the work of serving the passengers. Sometimes the passengers lose things on the buses. When they discover them, they would always try their best to return them to their rightful owner.

Once, several conductors discovered a lost pocketbook on a bus, and in it was an identity card for visiting kinfolk in Canton. Conductor Huang Hui-hsia, who happened to be getting off work, asked Sun Hsüeh-mei, another conductor to accompany her to look for the owner. Disregarding the fatigue after a day at work, they went to the work unit of Chang Hsi-hsiang, the relative to be visited whose address was on the identity card. It so happened that Chang Hsi-hsiang was transferred elsewhere for work several days ago. Young Huang and young Sun again made the effort to locate the new work unit of Chang Hsi-hsiang.

Actually, the owner of the pocketbook was the lover of Chang Hsi-hsiang. When they received the pocketbook they were looking for, they said emotionally, "You two are indeed good service personnel guided by Chairman Mao."

The conductors of the "Learn from Lei Feng Group" realize from practice that in order to serve the passengers better, they not only must have revolutionary fervor, but also grasp well the ability of serving the passengers better. In September 1971, when Wu Min-ch'ang was assigned to the bus company upon his graduation from senior middle school, he thought that being a conductor was nothing but announcing the names of stations and selling tickets, and as he was a middle school graduate, such work should be a lark for him. Facts, however, taught him otherwise.

One day, a passenger from the rural area asked young Wu: "Do you know where the ophthalmic hospital in Canton is?" Young Wu was unable to answer, and could only reply, "Comrade, I am sorry! I do not know."

Again, one day, on boarding a bus, two passengers asked where to get off to get to the Nan-fang Jih-pao building, young Wu answered confidently, "Just wait. When the time comes, I will let you know." When the bus reached the terminal at the Cultural Park, he told the two passengers to get off, and also pointed out to them the way to the Nan-fang Jih-pao building. However, within a short time, the two passengers returned. The place young Wu pointed out to them was no longer the Nan-fang Jih-pao building but the Kwangtung People's Publishing House. These facts, one after the other, shocked Wu Ming-ch'ang greatly, and he resolved to master his duties as quickly as possible and grasp the ability to serve the people.

He made use of his spare time to go for investigation and study along the bus route and grasped thoroughly the conditions in the distribution of factories, departments and shops along the route as well as changes made in the present and past on names of streets and lanes. He took every free opportunity to commit to memory all the public bus routes and people's bus routes in the municipality, the various stations, the names of the stations and transfer points, and also availed every opportunity to familiarize himself with the localities of principal units of various trades and enterprises in the municipality. At present, Wu Min-ch'ang is already able to answer more accurately the inquiries from passengers regarding the names of districts and units.

The conductors of the "Learn from Lei Feng Group" in serving the worker-peasant-soldier passengers are enthusiastically praised by many people, and have received numerous compliments from Party and League organizations at the upper level. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "Be modest and prudent and guard against arrogance and rashness," they look for shortcomings in the face of achievements, and continue to raise their consciousness of serving the worker-peasant-soldier passengers. They maintain serious reading and study, criticize unremittingly "the theory of studying in order to become a bureaucrat," and struggle against the old mentality and antiquated concept of slighting work of the service trade. They regularly go to mines and rural areas for visits and study, invite old workers and old peasants to remember hardships and count blessings, and strengthen their proletarian feeling for the workers, peasants and soldiers.

They said with deep conviction, "The deeper the proletarian feeling, the more one could become closer to the worker-peasant-soldier passenger. Only by bearing the interests of the workers, peasants and soldiers at heart could one be able to do everything for the people wholly and completely." They resolve to continue their efforts to become a Lei Feng type service personnel of the people, and to bring the warmth of the Party to the heart of each and every passenger.

- NCNA Reporter

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Stories That Happen in Lei Feng's Old School

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 3, 1973)

The Lei Feng School in Ch'angsha hsien, Hunan Province, was the school which Comrade Lei Feng attended in his youth. Spurred by Chairman Mao's great call "Learn from Comrade Lei Feng," young students of this school are emulating their hero in practical action, and a transformation continues to take place in their spiritual physiognomy. New thoughts and new virtues are blossoming like fresh flowers everywhere, filling the garden with their fragrance.

How Are Fine Achievements Obtained?

The graduation examination for the senior middle class in Lei Feng School is over, and Chou Feng-hsiang, the daughter of a poor peasant, is cited as a senior middle school graduate good in thought and good in her studies. How did she make such a fine achievement?

In the spring of 1971, Chou Feng-hsiang was recommended by the Party branch of her production brigade for study in the senior middle section of Lei Feng School. She was delighted that she could study at the old school of Comrade Lei Feng, but at the same time she was also afraid that after staying home for two years to do labor upon graduation from the junior middle school, she might not be able to catch up with her study in the senior middle school. Not long afterward, the school held a mid-term test, and just as she had anticipated, results in several subjects were poor. At that time, she was troubled.

At the time, the school was launching a penetrating movement to learn from Lei Feng. Chou Feng-hsiang went with other students to the Lei Feng Memorial Center near the school for a visit. The past experience of how Comrade Lei Feng grew up from a poor boy into a communist fighter enabled Chou Feng-hsiang to be greatly inspired. "Only by conscientiously reading the works of Chairman Mao in the manner of Lei Feng could a youth know the correct orientation of progress."

She thereupon took Lei Feng as her model,and no matter whether in school or at home, she always managed to set aside some time for the study of Chairman Mao's works. The glorious images of Chang Zu-te and Bethune constantly kept encouraging her. In her diary she wrote, "Today, the socialist construction of the great motherland requires large numbers of people who not only have the thought of serving the people, but also the ability to serve the people. The Party and the poor and lower-middle peasants, in sending me to continue my studies, have done so because they want me in the future to contribute more to revolution and construction. I am determined not to disappoint the Party and the poor and lower-middle peasants, and shall strive to study socialist cultural lesson well, and be a red and expert successor to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat."

With her objective clearly defined, Chou Feng-hsiang became more diligent in her study. She took special care to apply herself diligently in the several subjects she was not good at. Where other students studied one

hour, she would study two or three hours. During the holidays, she would always maintain completing her lessons before retiring.

Once, she caught the 'flu, and was bed-ridden. When she remembered that her chemistry and mathematics problems were not done,and if she were to put them off, she would lag behind even more. She also recalled: One week day, Comrade Lei Feng caught a cold and was on his way back from the health service company when his attention was caught by the scene of vigorous activity on a construction site. Disregarding the pain in his stomach, he took part in carrying bricks despite his illness. The deed of Lei Feng inspired her, so she tumbled out of bed, threw on a coat, and started doing the problems. Though she had to lie in bed for three days at home, she still insisted on revising her lessons everyday. In that way, by studying diligently for the revolution, the results of Chou Feng-hsiang became better and better.

A Courageous and Quick-Witted Red Guard

When the holidays after the busy farming season for late rice was over, the teacher of language in junior middle one in Lei Feng School wanted the students to recall a meaningful incident during the holidays. Chu Ching-hua, a Red Guard, wrote an essay entitled "In the Storm of Class Struggle," recounting her experience in studying the well defined proletarian stand on love and hate of Comrade Lei Feng, and her courageous and quick-witted struggle against a class enemy.

In the season of autumn harvesting in 1971, a scene of bumper harvest appeared in Chut'ienchou production team belonging to Ch'iaot'ou production brigade in Lei Feng commune. Chu Ching-hua was reaping late rice together with the commune members. After the bell announcing the rest period for the morning was sounded, Chu Ching-hua put down the rice stalks she had just finished cutting and was about to leave when she suddenly discovered a woman hiding in the field, doing something. This incident alerted her. With everybody taking a break, what was this woman doing in the field? She watched carefully, and discovered that she was a lardlord element belonging to the production team. She could see her carrying handfuls of grain and putting it into a ridge between the fields. Then she took several bundles of straw and covered up the ground. She was evidently stealing grain from the production team. Chu Ching-hua seethed with anger, and wanted to step up and denounce this bad woman.

At that time, the commune members had all returned to their home for rest. Chu Ching-hua asked herself, "Could I struggle against this rascal alone by myself?" She remembered the story of how when Lei Feng was only ten, holding a red tassel spear he struggled heroically against the landlord, and her body was filled with strength. Thereupon she stood boldly out and challenged the landlord woman, "What are you doing here all alone?"

The landlord woman thought that no one had seen her stealing the grain and as the person before her was only a little girl, she lied, "I am not doing anything. I am only helping the production team gather up grain left behind."

Chu Ching-hua was even more angry. She walked up, and kicking away the straw, pointed to the grain and said, "A moment ago, I clearly saw you making trouble. Do you think you can lie your way out of it?"

Confronted by the evidence, the landlord woman could only admit that she stole the grain.

"Dong--dong--dong" the bell for resuming work sounded. Seeing the commune members returning to the field, the landlord woman again put on a smile and said sweetly to Chu Ching-hua, "Little girl, we are both members of the same production team, and like the eaves and the corner roof of a house, we must support each other. This is only a small matter. If you do not inform against me, after I have sold my pig, I will buy you some candy."

Ching-hua was infuriated, and she admonished her loudly, "You are a landlord woman, and I am a Red Guard. Who want your stinking thing!"

That day, Chu Ching-hua reported the incident to the leader of the production team. The commune members further testified that this unreformed landlord element had also carried out sabotaging activities on many occasions. The team held a mass meeting, and Chu Ching-hua as well as other commune members criticized this rascal together.

Be A Good Squad Leader Like Lei Feng

In junior middle four, whenever the name of CYL member Lei Ying-ch'un is mentioned, everybody would praise her as a good class prefect. Lei Ying-ch'un is a cousin of the late Lei Feng, and there is a story behind her progress in becoming a good class prefect.

It was the beginning of the term of the junior middle school, and students of the class elected Lei Ying-ch'un as the class prefect. At the time, she was a bit timid and thought, "There are so many new students, could I be a good class prefect?" Later, the phenomenon of not obeying discipline appeared successively in class. When a student talked to another student in the class, and young Lei criticized him, he answered back.

Think of that, Lei Ying-ch'un became deflated and she said, "I am not going to be a prefect!" That night she talked to her father the many reasons she did not want to be a prefect, and hoped that he would sympathize with her.

Lei Kuang-ming, the father of Ying-ch'un, was the deputy secretary of Leifeng production brigade. He knew how her daughter felt and said patiently to her, "Did you not say that you want to learn from Lei Feng? I can see that you have not done so properly. The students elected you a class prefect because they believe in you. You should deal with your work and with the comrades in the manner of Lei Feng."

Under the light of a lamp, Lei Ying-ch'un read over the "Diary of Lei Feng," "It is necessary to treat comrades with the warmth of gentle spring time" and "It is necessary to treat work with the intensity of summer heat."

These words touched her deeply, and in contrast with her own thinking, she was ashamed. She thought: Brother Lei Feng listened to the words of Chairman Mao, served the revolution wholeheartedly and grew up to be a communist fighter, whereas I am even unwilling to be a class prefect. How could I shoulder the load of socialist construction in the future!"

Since then, Lei Ying-ch'un has always set a strict demand on herself, worked actively in class and helped her fellow students enthusiastically and patiently. Once, Lei Ying-ch'un again caught the student who answered her back when criticized for not paying attention to his lesson. This time, she did not openly criticize him, but after the lesson, looked him up for a talk, and remembered with him stories of how Lei Feng had listened seriously to his lessons and observed discipline while at school, and encouraged him to correct his shortcomings and strive for progress. The earnest attitude and sincere expectation of Lei Ying-ch'un enabled this student to be touched, and he expressed that he would learn from Comrade Lei Feng well. Since then, by studying diligently and showing concern for collective activities, he also became a CYL member not long afterward.

There are more than 50 students in Lei Ying-ch'un's class. They all can cite examples of the enthusiasm of Lei Ying-ch'un for work and her concern for her fellow students. When some of the girl students suffered from ideological scabs, Lei Ying-ch'un would time and again call on them and help them solve problems in their thinking. When some of the students became sick, Lei Ying-ch'un would hurry out in the dark to visit them. Lei Ying-ch'un treats her fellow students as her own brothers and sisters, and because of the work and pace set by her, the students of the whole class have become united as one.

- NCNA Correspondent and NCNA Reporter

* * *

CYL

Youth League Members, Other Young People in Shanghai Make Progress

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Mar. 2, 1973)

members of the chinese communist youth league and other young people in shanghai are being tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and are making progress under the guidance of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought.

nearly a million educated young people from shanghai have settled in the countryside over the past few years. educated by the former poor and lower-middle peasants, they are taking an active part in class struggle and production, and have become a vigorous force in building the socialist new countryside. similar progress has been made by young people in industry, commercial, cultural and educational departments. a number of outstanding young people have been admitted into the chinese communist party and the youth league. many of them are now members of leading bodies at various levels.

under the leadership of the party, the youth league organizations at all levels in shanghai arrange for league members and other young people to study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works. the study is linked with class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. the young people have criticized revisionism and rectified the style of work and heightened their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham marxism.

in the textile industry, the youth league committee organized 1,200 study courses for young people. the 13 youth sparetime study groups organized by the youth league committee of the sungchiang central station of the shanghai railway administration studied several marxist works over the past year. these include "manifesto of the communist party", "the state and revolution", the "critique of the gotha programme" and "the civil war in france" and chairman mao's philosophical works. linking theory with practice, the young people wrote more than 300 critiques on the revisionist line of liu shao-chi and other political swindlers.

the league members and other young people in shanghai play an active role in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. the shanghai diesel engine plant was given a rush order last july for 500 engines to be used in the fight against drought in northern china. the league members and other young people swung into action immediately. with the help of old workers, the all-youth shock brigade made the 500 engines in a month.

in suburban chingpu and chinshan counties 3,500 youth brigades were organized in the past few years to tackle urgent field work and other tasks. braving winter cold, the young people and former poor and lower-middle peasants of a production brigade in chingpu dug six rivers and removed 80,000 cubic metres of earthwork for their water conservancy project. they said the hard labour and heavy task helped them develop their revolutionary will.

in the movement to learn from the tachai brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture, the league members and other young people of a production team in chinshan county took the lead in making scientific experiments. with the help of older peasants, they set a high yield record of 2,278 kilograms of grain on a 0.11-hectare experimental plot.

students, young medical workers and scientists in shanghai are remoulding their world outlook and acquiring vocational proficiency so as to contribute more to china's socialist revolution and construction.

the league members studying architectural engineering at tungchi university took an active part in criticizing the revisionist line on education. under the leadership of the university party committee, they and fellow students and faculty members implemented chairman mao's instruction on combining education with productive labour and were active in the revolution in education. in 1970, they joined building workers in mountainous areas in completing the designing and building of more than 80 projects.

young actors and actresses of the shanghai children's art theatre last year accepted education by workers at a foodstuff factory. they made investigations and staged a one-act play reflecting the progress of young workers. the play drew favourable comments from audiences of workers, peasants and soldiers.

several hundred young medical workers in shanghai last year joined mobile teams to remote and mountainous areas and villages in line with chairman mao's teaching: "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas." they served the former poor and lower-middle peasants wholeheartedly.

after several months of experiments, young technicians at a shanghai research institute made an important breakthrough in making large area infra-red transparent material.

educated young people from shanghai are making good progress in remote and mountainous areas, grasslands and villages with the help of former poor and lower-middle peasants.

chin hsun-hua who settled in a people's commune in heilungkiang province in 1969, joined local peasants in

saving state property in a mountain flood. he died a hero in that struggle and his revolutionary spirit inspires all the educated young people in the countryside.

among the nearly 160,000 educated young people from shanghai now settled in heilungkiang province, 1,900 have been admitted into the chinese communist party and 16,000 have been admitted into the youth league. many have been elected members of leading bodies at various levels. others are now instructors of study courses, book-keepers, tractor drivers, medical workers and teachers in secondary and primary schools.

SPRING FARMING

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Go All Out To Do Spring Farming Well

Reproduced from best available copy.

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 2, 1973)

the "people's daily" in an editorial today urges commune members and rural cadres to go all out and do the spring farming well so as to get a good harvest this year.

the editorial says:

spring has come. the vast countryside is seething with spring farming activities.

as this is the third year of the fourth five-year plan for developing the national economy, successful agricultural production is of great importance in speeding up socialist construction, further implementing the fighting task of "dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony" put forth by chairman mao and implementing the great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people".

the situation at home and abroad is excellent. revolution and production in the countryside are going ahead better than ever. the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify our style of work is deepening, party policies for rural areas are being further implemented and the cadres and masses in the countryside are showing a rising consciousness of the struggle between the two lines and great enthusiasm for

socialism. there was a good harvest last year after defeating severe natural disasters, on the basis of ten years of good harvests. the people have continued to show self-reliance and hard struggle. there is a new upsurge in the mass movement "in agriculture, learn from tachai". marked achievements have been made in improving farming conditions. the superiority of the collective economy of the people's communes is being brought into fuller play. the principle of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" has taken deep root in the mind of the people. all trades and industries are showing an ever higher enthusiasm in aiding agriculture. all these are favourable conditions for doing the spring farming well and getting a good harvest this year.

in a big country like ours, natural calamities in this or that area are not uncommon. we must have firm confidence that man can master nature and establish the basis of winning good harvests despite natural calamities. it is possible to win good harvests by overcoming natural calamities, even serious ones. we will be invincible when faced by natural calamities provided we make full preparations as regards morale, measures and material.

the strengthening of party leadership is the basic guarantee for good spring farming. the leadership at all levels must grasp agricultural work well with still greater determination and efforts, in accordance with chairman mao's teaching "agriculture occupies first place in our economic construction".

Reproduced from best available copy.

LABOR INSURANCE

Shanghai Women Workers Benefit from Labor Insurance

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Mar. 2, 1973)

women workers in this leading industrial city of china receive equal pay with men, and enjoy a host of benefits under the state labour insurance law.

women workers provided a source of cheap labour and were inhumanly exploited by imperialism and bureaucratic capital in old shanghai. the life then of liu lan-ying, a woman worker at the no. 12 cotton mill and a leading member of the workers' congress, is typical.

born in a poor peasant family, liu lan-ying was apprenticed at the age of 11 in a cotton mill. she recalled: "we had to work 12 hours a day, but we had only porridge for our two meals. the mill-owner or foreman used to find faults and beat us. at night five of us slept together under one quilt. there was no sick leave."

the women workers were politically and economically emancipated right after the founding of new china. working conditions were soon improved.

women are employed in most trades. jobs are given according to their physical conditions. safety measures are provided.

the municipal government in shanghai allocates 100 million yuan every year for the workers' labour insurance and welfare amenities. more than 10 million metres of cloth are used to make protective workclothes. a good part of this is given to women workers.

women workers receive regular medical check-ups when they are pregnant. they are transferred to light jobs three months before their maternity leave, without any reduction in pay. maternity leave with full pay is eight weeks. hospitalization is available to all women workers for delivery. almost all factories have rooms where mothers may nurse their infants, nurseries and kindergartens.

before liberation, women workers in shanghai lived in fear of being fired when they became pregnant. maternity leave was unheard-of. more than a few women gave birth right in the workshops.

free medical care is now available to all men and women workers. their family members pay only half the medical costs. there are three maternity hospitals in

shanghai, and other hospitals have maternity departments. hospitals, sanatoriums and rest homes have been set up in every trade for the prevention and treatment of occupational diseases. many factories have special health centres and medical personnel taking care of their women workers.

doctors from local hospitals constantly go to factories to give check-ups and inspect health work. the no. 2 hospital attached to the municipal textile bureau gives an annual general anti-cancer check-up to all textile workers in the city to detect breast and uterine cancers at an early stage.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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AAJA

AAJA Denounces Israel for Downing Libyan Airliner

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 1, 1973)

the afro-asian journalists' association in a statement today vehemently condemns the piratical act of the israeli zionists of shooting down a libyan airliner.

it says, "the excuse of the israeli authorities that the libyan plane flew over a 'sensitive area' that was theirs is unreasonable and shameless and can, in no way, justify their cruel and criminal deed."

the statement also condemns israel for its repeated attacks from air and ground on neighbouring arab countries and points out that such crimes reveal the "bellicose nature of the israeli zionists".

it says, "the barbarities that the zionists commit and their collusion with the imperialists will never discourage the will of the palestinian and other arab people to fight. on the contrary, such heinous crimes will enhance the unity amongst them and heighten their fighting spirit."

the statement says, "the secretariat of the afro-asian journalists' association, while reiterating its firm and unequivocal support to the heroic struggle of the palestinian and other arab people, is confident that their struggle will finally be crowned with complete victory."

AA WRITERS BUREAU

Afro-Asian Writers' Bureau Executive Secretariat
Welcomes Signing of Agreement on Laos

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 1, 1973)

the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau in a statement today warmly welcomes the signing of the agreement on laos.

the statement says, "the signing of the agreement is a tremendous victory not only for the lao people but also for the three indochinese people, as well as the people

of the whole world. the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau, on behalf of the revolutionary and progressive writers of asia and africa, warmly welcomes the signing of the agreement and extends its militant congratulations to the heroic people of laos."

the statement says, "the signing of the agreement is the result of their protracted struggle. we are confident that the heroic lao people will be fully alert and further strengthen their unity and preparations against any enemy intrigues in the course of the implementation of the agreement.

"it is obvious that for preserving peace in laos and ensuring the implementation of the agreement, the u.s. must withdraw all its military personnel and its allies' troops from laos, dismantle its military bases in that country and let the lao people settle their internal affairs by themselves."

the statement says in conclusion, "the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau calls upon the revolutionary and progressive writers of asia and africa and people of all countries firmly to support the lao people in this new stage of their struggle for building a peaceful, independent, neutral, democratic, united and prosperous laos."

CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

China, Afghanistan Sign Notes on Talks for Mill Expansion

(NCNA-English Kabul, Mar. 1, 1973)

notes on talks between china and afghanistan for the expansion of the bagrami textile mill were signed here recently.

according to the notes, 240 looms will be added to the mill. china will provide technical guidance for construction, machine installation and trial production.

the bagrami textile mill with more than 20,000 spindles and 600 looms was built with chinese cooperation. it went into operation in march, 1970 and produces 12 million metres of cloth and more than 800 tons of marketable cotton yarn a year. in the past three years, the mill turned out large quantities of high-quality cotton goods for domestic consumption and export. it was the first time in history that textile goods became an export item in afghanistan's trade with foreign

countries, including european and american countries. afghan workers and technicians can now operate the modern cotton textile complex. chinese engineers and technicians who took part in the construction of the mill have left for home. seeing the last batch of chinese engineers and technicians off at kabul airfield yesterday, director of the mill m.h. toufiqi said: "the tree that we planted has now bloomed and borne rich fruit."

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Distinguished Ethiopian Guests Leave Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Mar. 1, 1973)

h. h. ras mengesha seyoum and his wife princess ida desta and the other distinguished guests from ethiopia and friends from other countries wound up their visit to china and left here for home by air tonight.

ethiopian ambassador to china makonnen kebret and his wife left for addis ababa on the same plane.

the distinguished ethiopian guests had come to china aboard an ethiopian airliner on its inaugural flight to china a week ago.

present at the airport to see them off were wang shao-yung, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, ma jen-hui, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, kung hsiao, deputy director of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau, and ku yi-chieh, counsellor of the chinese embassy in ethiopia.

also present were wang shih-yen, leader, chin chuan-teh, deputy leader, and all members of the chinese goodwill delegation that had just returned from a visit to ethiopia.

teklemarian haile, ethiopian airlines manager for china, was also present.

a cocktail party was given here this evening by ethiopian airlines to mark the successful inauguration of its service to china. ambassador makonnen kebret and wang shao-yung spoke at the party. they said that this air link of friendship helped bring china and ethiopia, africa and asia

closer. they expressed the hope that the friendly relations and cooperation between china and ethiopia and the two peoples would be further developed.

the distinguished ethiopian guests and friends from other countries arrived in shanghai from hangchow yesterday afternoon. they visited the shanghai industrial exhibition and a people's commune and attended a cultural show.

Chinese Goodwill Delegation Returns to Shanghai from Addis Ababa

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 1, 1973)

the chinese goodwill delegation with wang shih-yen as head and chin chuan-teh as deputy head, returned to shanghai from addis ababa by air this morning after winding up its six-day visit to ethiopia. the delegation has brought with it the profound friendship of the ethiopian people for the chinese people.

the delegation was greeted at the shanghai hungchiao airport by ma jen-hui, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, and makonnen kebret, ethiopian ambassador to china.

leaving addis ababa on an ethiopia airliner yesterday afternoon, the delegation was given a warm send-off by belachew asrat, minister of state of communications, telecommunications and posts, hailu alemayehou, director-general of the ethiopian civil aviation administration, colonel semeret medhane, general manager of the ethiopian airlines, and other ethiopian officials. chinese ambassador to ethiopia yu pei-wen was also present.

during their stay in ethiopia, the members of the delegation were accorded cordial reception by the ethiopian government and people. emperor haile selassie the first received all members of the delegation. receptions and a dinner were given in their honour by belachew asrat and the ethiopian airlines. artists of the national patriotic association performed national dances and songs for the chinese guests.

during the past six days, the members of the delegation accompanied by ethiopian friends, had a sight-seeing tour of the picturesque highland metropolis of addis ababa. they visited haile selassie the first university, the magnificent africa hall and the headquarters of the

organization of african unity. while in addis ababa, the chinese goodwill delegation spent a whole morning visiting the mechanical maintenance workshops, and training schools for mechanics, pilots and hostesses of the ethiopian airlines. they visited the sugar plantation at wonji and the big dam along the awash river near addis ababa. the delegation flew to lalibela and gondar in the interior where they saw scenic spots and places of historic interests.

on february 27, chinese ambassador yu pei-wen gave a reception in honour of the ethiopian friends for their warm hospitality to the chinese goodwill delegation. among those present were belachew asrat, habte selassie tafesse, minister of state for tourism in the ministry of industry, commerce and tourism, and hailu alemayehou.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Chinese Journalists Group Concludes Visit to Guyana

(NCNA-English Georgetown, Mar. 1, 1973)

the chinese journalists group led by li yen-nien left here for trinidad and tobago today after a friendly visit to guyana.

during their stay in guyana, the chinese journalists attended a reception given by the guyanese government on february 23 in celebration of the third anniversary of the founding of the cooperative republic. at the reception, guyanese president arthur chung and prime minister forbes burnham warmly shook hands with the chinese journalists and had a cordial talk with them.

the visiting chinese journalists arrived here on february 15. guyanese deputy prime minister and minister of national development and agriculture ptolemy reid, foreign minister ramphal and other government leaders respectively received the chinese journalists and had friendly conversations with them.

the chinese journalists visited a nationalized bauxite mine, plants, a central agricultural station and other places.

nieh kung-cheng, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy to guyana, gave a reception on february 26 on the visit of the chinese journalists. guyanese minister of mines and forests hubert jack and other government officials as well as responsible personages of the press attended the reception.

MALAYSIA

Central Committee of Malayan National Liberation League Greets Signing of Agreement on Laos

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 2, 1973)

the central committee of the malayan national liberation league in a message on february 24 to the lao patriotic front central committee warmly greeted the signing of the agreement on restoring peace and achieving national concord in laos, according to "voice of malayan revolution".

the message says: "under the leadership of the lao patriotic front, the heroic lao people, persisting in the protracted people's war, have dealt heavy blows to u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and won a great victory. the conclusion of the agreement on laos is a result of the lao people in preserving with a protracted, arduous and heroic war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. it is a great victory of the lao people."

the message continues: "the conclusion of the agreement marks a new era of the lao people's revolutionary struggle. we are convinced that the lao people under the leadership of the lao patriotic front will certainly defeat the sabotaging plot made by the reactionary forces at home and abroad, overcome all obstacles on the road of advance and realize real independence and unity of their fatherland."

the message concludes, "the malayan people have always firmly supported the revolutionary struggle of the lao people and regarded the lao people's victory as their own. we sincerely wish the lao people more and greater success in the struggle for liberation and unification of their fatherland".

CHINA AND MONGOLIA

1973 Protocol of Sino-Mongolian Goods Exchange Signed in Ulan Bator

(NCNA-English Ulan Bator, Mar. 1, 1973)

a 1973 protocol on goods exchange between the governments of the people's republic of china and the people's republic of mongolia was signed here this afternoon.

chou hua-ming, head of the chinese government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, and u. dorzh, head of the mongolian government trade delegation and first vice-minister of foreign trade, signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments.

present on the occasion on the mongolian side were b. dugersuren, vice-chairman of the council of ministers; d. erdembileg, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and gombosuren, deputy head of the mongolian government trade delegation.

present at the signing ceremony on the chinese side were hsu wen-yi, ambassador to mongolia, and li chang, deputy head, and other members, of the chinese government trade delegation.

chou hua-ming, head of the chinese government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, arrived here this morning by train.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Delegation of Korean Supreme People's Assembly Leaves Peking for Arab Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 1, 1973)

the delegation of the supreme people's assembly of the democratic people's republic of korea led by hwang jang yop, chairman of the standing committee of the assembly, left here by air tonight to visit the arab republic of yemen, the people's democratic republic of yemen and other countries.

the delegation arrived in peking on february 27 on its way to arab countries. the following day, hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, gave a banquet in honour of the

korean comrades. the korean delegation visited the palace museum, an exhibition of cultural relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution, tsinghua university and the summer palace.

the delegation was seen off at the airport tonight by hu yu-chih and lin chiao-chih, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and wang hsiao-yun, deputy director of the asian affairs department, and kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry.

also present were hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china, abdo othman mohamed, ambassador to china of the arab republic of yemen, and alwai abdul rahman al-saqaff, ambassador to china of the people's democratic republic of yemen.

Charge d'Affaires ad Interim Mi Kuo-chun Calls on Han Dok Su

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Mar. 2, 1973)

mi kuo-chun, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy to japan, called on han dok su, chairman of the general association of korean residents in japan, here today. they had a cordial conversation.

present on the occasion were li jin gyu, vice-chairman, and yun sang chol, director of the international bureau, of the general association of korean residents in japan. hsiao hsiang-chien, counsellor, and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

mi kuo-chun and others were warmly welcomed in front of the office of the general association of korean residents in japan.

Peking Reception Honors Korean Swimming Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 2, 1973)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission gave a reception here this evening to warmly welcome the pyongyang swimming delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea led by choe ryong hun.

among those attending the reception were minister-counsellor li jae pil and his wife, and first secretary li gi chan, of the korean embassy in peking.

present were leading members of the commission and organizations concerned including yu pu-hsueh, chu tse, kung ke-fei, wei ming and chien ta-yueh, and chinese swimmers and coaches.

yu pu-hsueh and choe ryong hun spoke at the reception which was full of expressions of fraternal unity of the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms. the speakers expressed the hope that the militant friendship between the chinese and korean people and sportsmen would be constantly strengthened and developed.

the chinese and korean sportsmen presented cultural items at the reception. the chinese swimmers sang the korean song "song of general kim il sung", and the korean swimmers sang the chinese song "the east is red".

the pyongyang swimming delegation arrived in peking by train yesterday.

Pyongyang Goodwill Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 2, 1973)

a goodwill delegation from pyongyang city of the democratic people's republic of korea arrived here by plane at noon today to a rousing welcome by three thousand people.

the delegation led by li chang in, vice-chairman of the pyongyang municipal administrative committee, is here on a friendly visit at the invitation of the peking municipal committee of the communist party of china and the municipal revolutionary committee.

warmly welcoming the korean comrades-in-arms at the airport were wu teh, first secretary of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee and chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; liu shao-wen, secretary, and yang shou-shan,

standing committee member, of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee; lu wei-chao, director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry; chou jung-kuo, deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; leading members of the departments concerned hsing jen-hsien, chou yi-ping, liu tso-pin and tan chuang; and shen tsung-ju, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the china-korea friendship people's commune.

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk was present.

peking airport today was in a warm atmosphere characteristic of the great friendship and militant unity of the chinese and korean people. when the distinguished korean guests alighted from the plane, wu teh and others warmly shook hands with li chang in and the other korean comrades-in-arms and exchanged greetings with them. the welcoming crowds beat drums and gongs, sang and danced, and shouted slogans to greet the pyongyang goodwill delegation.

Peking Banquet Honors Pyongyang City Goodwill Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 2, 1973)

the peking municipal committee of the communist party of china and the peking municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet here this evening, warmly welcoming the pyongyang city goodwill delegation led by li chang in, vice-chairman of the pyongyang municipal administrative committee, from the democratic people's republic of korea.

among those attending the banquet were chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, wu teh first secretary of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee and chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, fu hao, vice-minister of foreign affairs, liu shao-wen and ting kuo-yu, secretaries of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee, and ni chih-fu, wang lei, yang shou-shan and hsieh ching-yi, standing committee members of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee.

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and his wife and embassy diplomatic officials were present.

wu teh and li chang in spoke at the banquet.

wu teh said that the heroic korean people, under the wise leadership of the korean workers' party headed by their great leader comrade president kim il sung, had won great victories both in their struggle against

foreign aggressors and in the socialist revolution and construction, and made important contributions to the revolutionary cause of the world's people against imperialism.

"the reunification of korea at an early date is the national desire of the entire korean people. thanks to the guidance of the correct line of the korean workers' party, they have made new successes over the past year in their struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of their fatherland. we people of peking, like the rest of the chinese people, resolutely support this just struggle of the korean people. we are convinced that the korean people who have a glorious revolutionary tradition will finally accomplish the sacred task of reunifying their fatherland," wu teh said.

"china and korea," he added, "are close neighbours linked by rivers and mountains. peking and pyongyang are the capitals of two neighbouring countries. the people of our two cities have an intimate friendship between them. the current visit of the pyongyang goodwill delegation will surely help promote the militant friendship and revolutionary unity of the people of our two cities."

"the people of peking and pyongyang will continue to encourage and support each other and advance together in the socialist revolution and construction," wu teh declared.

li chang in said: "the people of korea and china are class brothers sharing weal and woe and comrades-in-arms fighting side by side in the protracted struggle against their common enemies. the militant friendship and unity of our two peoples are growing in strength and scope with each passing day."

he pointed out: "the reunification of the fatherland is the greatest national task of the people of our country. the north-south joint communique was issued on the basis of the three principles guiding the reunification of the fatherland expounded by comrade kim il sung, the respected and beloved leader of our people. this marked a good beginning of the struggle to reunify the fatherland.

"but u.s. imperialism and the reactionary authorities in south korea in violation of the agreement between the south and the north, are suppressing the south korean people's struggle for an independent, peaceful reunification and continuing to create difficulties on the road of the reunification of the fatherland.

"the people of our country, nevertheless, will surely smash all the obstacles set by u.s. imperialism and its running dogs and, relying on the united strength of the nation, accomplish the great historical task of reunifying the fatherland."

li chang in stressed: "in the struggle against imperialism and for the noble cause of socialism and communism, the korean people will fight and win victory together with the fraternal chinese people."

the visit of his delegation, li chang in said, would help strengthen the friendly relations and cooperation between the korean and chinese people and, particularly, between the people of pyongyang and peking.

as the banquet progressed, hosts and guests drank toasts to the good health and long life of the korean people's great leader president kim il sung and of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung.

Chinese Volleyball Team Arrives in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Mar. 2, 1973)

a chinese men and women's volleyball team arrived here by train today for a tour of friendship.

the team was met at the railway station by kim duk jun, vice-chairman of the korean physical culture and sports guidance committee, responsible members of departments concerned, and korean men and women volleyball players.

also present was li ying-kuei, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy here.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

DRVN Ambassador to China Gives Press Conference in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 2, 1973)

ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, gave a press conference here today.

the ambassador briefed chinese and foreign newsmen on his government's february 26, 1973 statement on very serious violation of the paris agreement on viet nam by the u.s. government and the saigon administration.

ambassador ngo thuyen described how the d.r.v.n. government and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam consistently and scrupulously implemented the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam" and its protocols. he condemned the u.s. government and the saigon administration for their crude violation of the paris agreement.

present at the press conference was nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china.

lu wei-chao, director of the asian affairs department, and wang chen, deputy director of the information department, of the chinese foreign ministry, were also present.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Wuhan Acrobatic Troupe of China Gives Premiere in Pakistan Capital

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Mar. 1, 1973)

the wuhan acrobatic troupe of china gave its premiere here last evening at the army sports stadium and was warmly welcomed by the pakistan people.

among the 15,000 spectators were abdul hafeez pirzada, minister for education and provincial coordination, law and parliamentary affairs; sheikh mohammad rashid, minister for health and social welfare; maulana kausar niazi, minister for information and broadcasting, auqaf and haj; khursheed hassan mir, minister without portfolio; general tikka khan, chief of staff of the pakistan army; faiz ahmud faiz, chairman of the national council of arts of pakistan; members of the national assembly and high ranking administrative and military officials.

chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung and other diplomats from various countries were also present.

before the performance, minister pirzada said in a speech that the chinese were always most welcome in pakistan. "whenever you come to pakistan, you will be received with the same warmth," he said. pakistan-china friendship is based on principles and will last forever, he added.

leader of the troupe shen chien thanked the pakistan people for their warm welcome to the troupe in karachi, lahore and rawalpindi. he said that this is a positive proof of the deep love of the pakistan people for the chinese people. "we have brought with us the best regards of the chinese people for the pakistan people," he said.

the stadium was decorated with strings of colour electric bulbs. above the entrance were the national flags of pakistan and china and huge streamers reading both in urdu and chinese "long live pakistan-china friendship" and "we welcome our friends from china". 16 items were presented by the chinese acrobats during the two-hour performance which was punctuated by stormy applause.

commenting on the performance, the "pakistan time" wrote today that the vigorous, stirring movements reflected the courage and strength of the performers. the super-fitness, the machine-like movements, the rhythm were a treat to watch.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 2, 1973)

a swedish trade delegation led by lennart rydfors arrived here by plane yesterday evening for sino-swedish trade talks at the invitation of the chinese ministry of foreign trade.

it was greeted at the airport by cheng to-pin, director of a bureau of the host ministry.

present at the airport were officials of the swedish embassy in peking.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Swedish Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 2, 1973)

vice-premier li hsien-nien this morning met with mrs. alva myrdal, swedish minister without portfolio, and professor gunnar myrdal. they had a friendly conversation.

present were swedish ambassador to china arne bjornberg, and wang tung, director of the west european affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, and leading members of other departments concerned.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Representatives to UN Sea-Bed Committee Leave Peking for New York

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 1, 1973)

representatives shen wei-liang and hsia pu, deputy representatives ho li-liang and chao lin and ten others of the chinese delegation including advisers, secretaries and interpreters left here for new york by plane today. they are going to the meeting of the committee on the peaceful uses of the sea-bed and the ocean floor beyond the limits of national jurisdiction of the united nations to be opened there on march 5.

they were seen off at the airport by an chi-yuan, pao kuang-tsung, ting chi-chung, wang ching-yu and sun en-teh, leading members of departments concerned.

chuang yen, chairman of the chinese delegation is already in new york.

CHINA AND US

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Fetes US Secretary of State

(NCNA-English Paris, Mar. 1, 1973)

foreign minister chi peng-fei, leader of the chinese delegation to the international conference on viet nam, gave a dinner in honour of william p. rogers, u.s. secretary of state and head of the u.s. delegation, and his wife at the residence of the chinese delegation this evening.

present on the u.s. side were members of the delegation w.j. porter, under-secretary of state for political affairs, and w. h. sullivan, deputy assistant secretary of state.

jack d. kubisch, charge d'affaires ad interim of the u.s. embassy here and his wife was also present.

present on the chinese side were vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, deputy-leader of the delegation, and members of the delegation chang wen-chin, assistant foreign minister and han hsu, director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry.

huang chen, chinese ambassador to france and comrade chu lin were also present.

Liu Hsi-yao, Chih Chun and Chou Pei-yuan Meet American "Science for the People" Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 2, 1973)

liu hsi-yao, head of the scientific and educational group under the state council, chih chun, its deputy head, and chou pei-yuan, vice-president of the scientific and technical association of china, this morning met with all members of the visiting american "science for the people" delegation led by gerda wieler, its leader, and marvin kalkstein, its deputy leader. hosts and guests exchanged views on how to make science serve the people in a friendly and lively manner.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations and scientists pan chun, chu yung-hsing, chi chu-ching and liu tzu-han.

VIETNAM PEACE CONFERENCE

Chinese Foreign Minister Speaks After Formal Signing of "Act of International Conference on Vietnam"

(NCNA-English Paris, Mar. 2, 1973)

chi peng-fei, leader of the delegation of the people's republic of china and minister of foreign affairs, made a speech at the international conference here this afternoon after the formal signing of the "act of the international conference on viet nam". the full text of his speech reads as follows:

fellow delegates:

the international conference on viet nam is about to close. please allow me, in the name of the chinese government delegation, to express our congratulations on the success of the conference.

the act which we have just formally signed has acknowledged the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam" and its four protocols. i hereby solemnly state on behalf of the chinese government that we shall strictly abide by the provisions of the act. it is our hope and request that all the other parties signatory to the act will do the same.

all the people throughout the world ardently hope that the paris agreement on viet nam will be scrupulously implemented. although the agreement has been acknowledged by the international conference, whether or not it can be thoroughly implemented depends decisively on the four parties to the paris agreement. we believe that mutual respect among the four signatories to the agreement is an essential condition for its thorough implementation. it is known to all that the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam is the genuine representative of the south vietnamese people as well as one of the four parties in the paris talks and to the paris agreement. yet certain people still want to deny its existence, this is obviously wrong and also harmful to the scrupulous implementation of the paris agreement.

we must point out in all seriousness that in the one month and more since the signing of the paris agreement, the saigon authorities have created more than ten thousand serious incidents sabotaging the implementation of the agreement. they have attacked areas under the control of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam by means of guns and aircraft, refused to release the civilian

personnel that should be released in accordance with the agreement, and are massacring patriots in south viet nam. what is particularly serious is that they have of late been repeatedly attacking the military delegations of the democratic republic of viet nam and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam to the four-party joint military commission, killing or wounding many of the personnel of these two delegations. these incidents absolutely should not have occurred. we hope they will not reoccur in the future. we call on the participating countries to this conference to urge those concerned to implement the provisions of the agreement seriously, so that the aim of this conference can be attained.

finally, in the name of the chinese delegation, i would like once again to express our sincere thanks to the government and people of france for the great assistance they have rendered to the conference and for the warm reception they hate accorded to us.

the common service of the conference and all other staff have also made contributions to the success of the conference. i wish to take this opportunity to express thanks to them, too.

thank you.

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Congratulate Paris International Conference on Its Successful Conclusion

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 3, 1973)

the "people's daily" published an editorial today entitled "congratulate the paris international conference on its successful conclusion" which reads in full as follows:

the international conference on viet nam which was held in paris concluded on march 2, 1973. with the joint efforts of all parties to the conference, it adopted the "act of the international conference on viet nam", thus making positive contributions to the maintenance of peace in viet nam and indochina. the chinese government and people express warm congratulations on the successful conclusion of the paris international conference.

in the act jointly signed by them, the 12 government delegations to the conference acknowledge and express their approval of, support and strict respect the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in

viet nam" and four protocols, "solemnly recognize and strictly respect the fundamental national rights of the vietnamese people, i.e., the independence, sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity of viet nam, as well as the right of the south vietnamese people to self-determination." these fundamental national rights of the vietnamese people were acknowledged in the paris agreement signed on january 27 and have now obtained explicit international guarantee in the act of the paris international conference. this is an achievement scored by the vietnamese people in their long valiant struggle to safeguard the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of their country. it conforms not only to the national interests of the vietnamese people but also to the common aspirations of the people of all countries.

the signing of the paris agreement has put an end to the war in viet nam. the agreement reached at the paris international conference has provided favourable international conditions for the implementation of the paris agreement. but the full implementation of the paris agreement depends first of all on the common efforts of the parties signatory to the agreement. the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam have in the past month and more strictly observed and scrupulously implemented the paris agreement and the protocols. what deserves attention is that the implementation of the paris agreement has met obstructions from the other two parties signatory to the agreement, the saigon authorities in particular. the solemn document adopted just now at the paris international conference stresses that the paris agreement and the protocols "should be strictly respected and scrupulously implemented." people are justified to demand that the saigon authorities and the u.s. side stop acts of violation and sabotage of the paris agreement and make it possible for the paris agreement to be scrupulously implemented, so that the vietnamese people can settle their own problems by themselves without outside interference.

all parties signatory to the act have the common responsibility to scrupulously implement all the provisions of the act of the paris international conference, strictly respect the fundamental national rights of the vietnamese people, and maintain peace in viet nam. the chinese government and people have always supported the just struggle of the vietnamese people and respected the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of viet nam, and are always concerned about the peace in viet nam and indochina. as a party to the paris international conference and a signatory to its act, china will earnestly undertake the obligation to strictly implement the act of the paris international conference and never to do anything that hinders or violates the paris agreement. we hope that the other

parties signatory to the act and other countries will, as called for by the act, strictly respect the fundamental national rights of the vietnamese people, namely the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of viet nam, as well as the right of the south vietnamese people to self-determination, and will refrain from any action at variance with the provisions of the paris agreement. we are convinced that with the resolute struggle of the vietnamese people and the support of the people all over the world, the fundamental national rights and national aspirations of the vietnamese people are sure to be realized.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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"LEARN FROM LEI FENG" MOVEMENT

Read and Learn Seriously After Lei Feng's Example

- The regiment to which Lei Feng once belonged sums up its experience in learning from Lei Feng and develops movement of learning from Lei Feng penetratingly and perseveringly

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 4, 1973)

(According to NCNA Peking, March 2, 1973) On the eve of the 10th anniversary of Chairman Mao's inscription, "Learn from Comrade Lei Feng," a certain regiment of the PLA Engineer Corps, to which Lei Feng belonged in his life, seriously summed up its achievements and experience in learning from Comrade Lei Feng and commended a group of advanced units and individuals who had made outstanding achievements in the movement of learning from Lei Feng.

During the past ten years this regiment has been perseveringly carrying out activities of learning from Lei Feng. Encouraged by the spirit of Lei Feng, young cadres Yü Yang, Ch'en Hung-po, Lung Yüan-ts'ai and others, who were Lei Feng's comrades-in-arms, have grown up quickly. They regularly lead the fighters to Lei Feng Memorial Hall and speak to them about their own progress and their experience in learning from Lei Feng. This encourages everybody to study hard voluntarily and practice heroically like Lei Feng and to temper themselves to become strong proletarian revolutionary fighters.

As this regiment penetratingly and perseveringly develop activities of learning from Lei Feng, the cadres and fighters vigorously make revolution after Lei Feng's example. During recent years when they carried out construction tasks in mountain areas under difficult conditions, the commanders and fighters united and cooperated with one another, repeatedly and outstandingly accomplished difficult construction tasks and actively supported fraternal units.

During a mass activity of summing up experience in learning from Lei Feng, the regimental Party committee mobilized everybody to sum up experience in seriously reading and studying after Lei Feng's example. The transport company, to which Lei Feng once belonged, develops Lei Feng's spirit of a "cog" and perseveres in reading and studying assiduously. During recent years, while the commanders and fighters of this company carried out difficult construction tasks, they persevered in studying Marxist-Leninist works such as the "Communist Manifesto," "The State and Revolution," "Critique of the Gotha Program," etc., as well as Chairman Mao's relevant works. They strove to grasp the Marxist standpoint, viewpoint and methods, penetratingly repudiated the revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and raised their consciousness in class struggle and line struggle.

During the summing up, cadres and fighters of this company reviewed their own upgrowth and the company's progress. They resolved to study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought more assiduously, to grasp well and grasp firmly the most important task of repudiating revisionism and rectifying the style of work as well as to push forward the development of various tasks.

Encouraged by the spirit of Lei Feng, an advanced group of units in arduous struggle has emerged from this regiment. To pave the way for the regiment to begin its construction task, the 6th company of the Engineer Corps went deep into forest in the mountain to open up roads and clear the field. The fighters fought against brambles and thorns on remote mountain slopes continuously and selflessly for two months. When they spoke about their experience in learning from Lei Feng, the cadres and fighters said: Comrade Lei Feng's spirit of sacrifice for the sake of revolution is the force that encourages us to advance heroically in spite of danger and difficulties.

The regimental Party committee also guides the young fighters to sum up their experience in following Lei Feng's road of upgrowth and in tempering themselves heroically in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements. When young fighter Ho Ch'ing, who grew up in a city, first came to a construction site, he was afraid of the difficult life in the mountain area. But after the Party branch told him Lei Feng's deeds he seriously learned from Comrade Lei Feng and voluntarily tempered himself under difficult circumstances and made fast progress.

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Many Companies and Offices under PLA Shenyang Command Sum Up Experience of Learning from Lei Feng

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 4, 1973)

(NCNA Shenyang, March 3, 1973) On the eve of the 10th anniversary of the publication of the great leader Chairman Mao's inscription, "Learn from Comrade Lei Feng," many companies and offices under the PLA Shenyang Command held report meetings and experience-exchanging meetings to sum up experience of learning from Lei Feng, thereby further stepping up a wave of enthusiasm in learning from Comrade Lei Feng. Taking the road of Lei Feng's growth and acting as a good fighter like Lei Feng has already become a conscious action of the broad masses of the PLA commanders and fighters.

Since the past decade, Chairman Mao's call has tremendously inspired and urged the broad masses of PLA commanders and fighters to learn conscientiously from Comrade Lei Feng. Each year, to mark the anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's inscription, the Party committee of the PLA Shenyang Command invariably organizes all to study this inscription, commends the advanced groups and advanced persons that have learned well from Lei Feng, and sends itinerant reporting groups deep into basic-level units to give accounts of their experience in learning from Lei Feng. Many companies have trained story-tellers to propagate Lei Feng's deeds. Applying various means, they carry out "learn from Lei Feng" activities in an earth-shaking and down-to-earth manner.

The first artillery company of a certain armed forces unit is an advanced unit in learning from Lei Feng. Before he died, Comrade Lei Feng once served as an out-of-school tutor at Lei Feng Primary School near the place where this company is stationed. The commanders and fighters of this company come to this school and ask the teachers to give an account of Comrade Lei Feng's deeds.

The 5th company of a certain engineering unit specially organizes a study group to visit the Lei Feng Memorial Hall in Fushun municipality and to call on Chang Ta-niang a surviving dependent of a martyr whom Comrade Lei Feng often helped before he died, thereby deepening its understanding of Comrade Lei Feng's communist style of finding happiness in helping other people.

Stationed in an outpost in the Yellow Sea, the "Garrison Company Which Takes the Island As Its Home" (以島為家的守備連) organizes its new fighters to study Chairman Mao's brilliant article "Serve the People," tells them Lei Feng's miserable family history and stories about Lei Feng's spirit of hard struggle, helps them establish the idea of finding glory in enduring hardship and of permanently safeguarding and building the island. This company has many times been cited for its collective meritorious service.

During the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, the commanders and fighters of many units learn from Comrade Lei Feng's proletarian stand of discriminiately cherishing friends and hating enemies and make deep-going criticism against the revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. In the light of the struggle between the two lines in

building our Army, the commanders and fighters of many companies learn from Lei Feng's deeds of learning from, cherishing and serving the people, thereby deepening their understanding of the purpose of the building of the people's army and raising their consciousness of carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian line of army building.

In the course of criticizing swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type for spreading fallacies to disparage the socialist system and the dictatorship of the proletariat, the 8th company of a certain unit, taking into consideration that some of its commanders and fighters never suffered in the old society, tells them Comrade Lei Feng's miserable family history and educates them by making a comparison between the conditions in the new society and those in the old society.

Recounting how his parents were forced by the reactionaries in the old society to lead a miserable life in a primitive forest on the mountains, Ch'i-k'o-erh-t'o, a fighter of the Olunchun nationality, deepens his hatred against the counter-revolutionary crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in frenziedly restoring capitalism and pushing the laboring people again into a quagmire.

The broad masses of commanders and fighters take the course of learning from Lei Feng as a course of establishing a great revolutionary ideal and tempering themselves into successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. Large groups of fighters like Lei Feng are growing up healthily. Comrade Lei Feng's communist style of forgetting oneself in the discharge f official duties has been developed in a bigger margin.

Ch'iao Li-wu, deputy head of the out-patient clinic of a certain hospital, learns from Comrade Lei Feng's spirit of wholeheartedly serving the people and makes strenuous efforts to study the art of acupuncture. He has made use of his spare time to treat more than 2,000 patients for various diseases. While staying in his hometown for a vacation during the Spring Festival, he vacated a room and set up a temporary clinic at his home for curing the diseases of the poor and lower-middle peasants and training "barefoot doctors." He won praises from the masses.

Woman telephone operator Kuo Yung-hung was head of the Red Guards' Congress of the middle schools in Shenyang municipality before she joined the Army. Following the example of Lei Feng, she voluntarily served as a "cog" in the revolution. She once worked as an animal feeder and a cook. She devoted herself to each job and combined the great revolutionary ideal with the spirit of working in a down-to-earth manner. She achieved good results in her commonplace work. She had the honor of being admitted into the Chinese Communist Party. She expressed her will to learn from Comrade Lei Feng forever and to prove herself a communist fighter.

Summing up their experience of learning from Lei Feng, the commanders and fighters unanimously agreed that the most fundamental reason why Lei Feng could grow from an under-privileged boy into a communist fighter was that he

diligently studied Chairman Mao's works and vigorously transformed his world outlook. They said: "Once we recall that Lei Feng takes Chairman Mao's works as 'food, weapon and compass,' our enthusiasm for reading and study surged and we become more conscious in transforming our world outlook."

Combat hero Chih Shun-i once read together with Lei Feng under the same lamp. He spurred himself with Comrade Lei Feng's style of eking out time for study, so as to overcome the difficulties brought about by his own low cultural level. He studied culture on the one hand and read works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao on the other hand. He carried out study wherever he might be. Other fighters praised him, saying: "This old hero learns from Lei Feng. The more he studies, the redder he is ideologically."

* * *

Live and Fight Like Lei Feng

- story of the fighters of the "Lei Feng Squad"

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 4, 1973)

Ten years ago, the great leader Chairman Mao issued a call: "Learn from Comrade Lei Feng."

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's great call, members of the new generation of the "Lei Feng Squad" of a certain unit of the People's Liberation Army--a group where Lei Feng served just before he died, firmly remember Comrade Lei Feng's last will, "I want to devote my limited life to unlimited 'service for the people,'" and advance in broad strides along the road of wholeheartedly serving the people.

On the eve of the 1972 National Day, a young fighter, taking a bag in one hand and affectionately taking care of a middle-aged woman who had a child in her arms, walked with the bustling crowd and came out of the Peking Railway Station. After seating this woman and the child in the waiting room, he went to complete the formalities of change of train for her. Anybody who saw that he was so considerate to this woman would think that he was her younger brother. In fact, he and this woman did not even know each other a few hours ago! He was called Li Shan-ch'ing, a fighter of the "Lei Feng Squad." He was traveling on official business to another locality, and had to change trains in Peking. Seeing this woman carry a child on her back and taking a bag with one hand, he immediately offered help.

After completing the formalities of change of trains for this woman, he saw that she still had something on her mind. He asked her with deep concern: "Sister, is there anything else I can do for you?" The woman answered: "Comrade, to be frank, I do wish to go to T'ienanmen to have a look!" Immediately, she told him that: In the old society, to keep alive, her father took her when she was still very young to flee from famine and they went from Hupeh to Northeast China. There, they still lived and worked like animals. After the nationwide liberation, her family won emancipation and saw better days. This time, she was on her way to Hupeh to visit her kinsmen. Before setting out, she had always been thinking of one thing: In Peking, I must go to T'ienanmen to have a look by all means.

He was deeply touched by this woman's sincerity. He said: "Sister, I'll take you there!" Thus saying, he took the child in his arms and, leading this woman, rushed to T'ienanmen which people always wanted to see, while the clock tower of the train terminus was playing the number "East Is Red."

Guided by him, this woman came up the Golden Water Bridge. She looked up at the portrait of Chairman Mao which was hanging in the middle of the wall of T'ienanmen. A stream of tears of warmth flowed down her cheeks. It was after a long moment that she uttered from the bottom of her heart: "Chairman Mao, you have shown us a good road!"

The train sped forward along the Peking-Canton railway. On the way, he took care of this woman and her child as he would do his own relative. When meal was served, he went to the dining car to bring a portion for her. The child felt unwell, and he went from one carriage to another to look for a doctor. He also learned from some fellow-travelers a short-cut, by which she would be able to arrive at her old home two days earlier.

Deep in the night, the woman was asleep by the window. She woke up and saw that in the opposite seat he was still whispering to the child, talking him into sleep. She thought to herself: He is very much like Lei Feng!

Yes, each of the fighters of the "Lei Feng Squad" learns from Lei Feng and takes Lei Feng as the criterion for a revolutionary fighter. Whenever they carry out an arduous task or see that the masses need help in overcoming difficulties, these fighters instinctively pose this question: What would squad leader Lei Feng do if he were here?

Lei Feng's example encourages the comrades of the "Lei Feng Squad" to advance bravely and conscientiously while carrying out the noble undertaking of serving the people.

A young woman of a minority nationality once was very ill and was sent to the medical team of an army unit. After diagnosis, she needed blood transfusion immediately. But this medical team did not have a blood bank. Upon learning this, fighters of the "Lei Feng Squad" rushed to donate blood, as they would do in asking for a combative task. Fighters Ho P'ing-sheng and Li Chia-ling were the first ones to come to the laboratory. After a test, their blood was found to be of a type different from that of the patient. Hearing this, Tsou Shih-chieh who was servicing the car wheels put down the tools in his hands and rushed to the clinic.

Seeing this young fighter, the doctor instantly recalled an incident which took place more than a month ago. It was this fighter who had his eyes hurt and arms wounded in the course of helping a fraternal unit push a car and was sent to hospital. Hearing that the unit was assigned with an arduous task, he insistently asked the doctor to discharge him from hospital although he had not yet recovered.

The doctor thought to himself: How can blood be drawn from him again? But Tsou begged him time and again: "Doctor, I am a fighter of the 'Lei Feng Squad.' Think about this. If squad leader Lei Feng were alive, what would he do? Could he take no heed while seeing a class sister dying?" The doctor was deeply touched by his attitude and, in the light of his physical conditions, drew 100 milliliters of blood from him.

Fighter Chang Ching-chiang was once driving a car in carrying out a transportation task. On the way, he met a woman who was going to the city to see a doctor. Seeing that she was old and weak and walked with difficulty, he took her into the car and sent her to the hsien hospital by the way. He also told her to wait for him after she had received medical treatment so that he could bring her home. But when he came to the hospital after loading his car

with supplies, the woman was gone. He thought to himself: In serving the people, we must do so "wholly" and "completely." This is what Chairman Mao teaches us. If squad leader Lei Feng were here, he surely would keep trying until he found the woman. So thinking, he went through every street and alley in the whole township despite his fatigue and the hot weather. Finally he found the woman and brought her home in safety.

In the past ten years, the "Lei Feng Squad" and the army unit did good things for the people wherever they might be. When they came to a place, the local masses would discover this very quickly: These comrades are very much like Lei Feng.

During the past decade, this squad has changed its leader seven times and groups of fighters have come and gone. Comrade Lei Feng's revolutionary spirit of wholeheartedly serving the people has been inherited and is developing continuously.

The "Lei Feng Squad" is responsible for heavy tasks of transportation the year round. Its fighters drive trucks in daytime, and at night, in storms and in rains. Sometimes, they steer through the busy townships and mining areas. At other times, they have to cross uninhabited high mountains. Wherever they may be, not a single accident has happened. Whenever they come across some people pushing their carts or driving herds of animals, the fighters always stop their cars, jump out of the driving cabin and help drive the animals before they go on their way. Asked why they are so careful and considerate, these young fighters answer proudly: Squad leader Lei Feng would do the same if he were here.

Fighters of the "Lei Feng Squad" are youngsters of about 20 years of age. Ten years ago when Chairman Mao issued the great call "Learn from Comrade Lei Feng," they were teen-agers and children wearing red scarves. At that time, they established this will: When we grow up, we should be like Uncle Lei Feng. Today, after ten years, they have become fighters of the 'Lei Feng Squad' and have embarked on a new, glorious journey. However, putting on the army uniform and joining the 'Lei Feng Squad' do not make them fighters of the Lei Feng type. Young seedlings need sunshine and rain for nourishment and growth, and the innocent young people need the fostering by Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought to grow up to be conscious revolutionary fighters. The reason why fighters of the "Lei Feng Squad" can grow up healthily on the road of revolutionization is that they take works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works as their "grain, weapon and compass," study conscientiously in the light of realities, go on making painstaking efforts to change their world outlook, and strive to raise their consciousness of the line struggle.

Lei Feng's revolutionary spirit inspires the young fighters forever to advance vigorously.

- Chieh-fang-chün Pao reporter and
NCNA reporter

* * *

Party Committee of A Certain Unit under PLA Honan Provincial Command Cites A Number of Advanced Groups and Individuals That Distinguish Themselves in Learning from Lei Feng

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 4, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Chengchow dated March 3, 1973) A certain unit under the PLA Honan Provincial Command perseveringly learns from Comrade Lei Feng, achieving remarkable results. Recently, the Party committee of this unit cited a number of advanced groups and individuals who had distinguished themselves in learning from Lei Feng. This gives an impetus to the further development of activities of learning from Comrade Lei Feng.

Following Chairman Mao's teaching, "Learn from Comrade Lei Feng," the Party committee of this unit draws up effective measures for leading the cadres and the fighters to carry out perseveringly the activities of learning from Lei Feng. The Party organizations and the CYL organizations of various companies also have drawn up study plans and adopted various means to carry out study activities livelily and vividly. Since last year, the Party committee of this unit has called meetings four times specially to sum up and exchange experience of study. In the activities of learning from Lei Feng, many of the fighters, following Comrade Lei Feng's example, develop the spirit of a "cog" in the course of reading and study, diligently read works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao, and make strenuous efforts to raise their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle. While doing their work, they show concern for one another, take care of one another, and pick heavy loads to carry for the sake of the revolution. As Comrade Lei Feng did, many of the basic-level cadres show warm-hearted concern for other comrades and treat the fighters in deep proletarian feelings. At present, the various companies of this unit are revising their study plans and are determined to carry out more concretely the activities of learning from Comrade Lei Feng.

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Learn the Spirit of Lei Feng and Strive To Be A Lei Feng-Type Fighter

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 3, 1973)

(Our own dispatch) On the eve of the 10th anniversary of the publication of the inscription "Learn from Comrade Lei Feng" by great leader Chairman Mao,activities for "learning the spirit of Lei Feng and striving to be a Lei Feng-type fighter" are being universally developed in the unit to which Lei Feng was attached when alive.

This unit, by giving play to the spirit of a "cog" of Comrade Lei Feng, studies diligently some works of Marx and Lenin as well as the works of Chairman Mao, studies the well defined proletarian stand of Comrade Lei Feng on love and hate and carries out in depth criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work. It studies the revolutionary spirit of unity of word and action and the diligent remolding of world outlook of Comrade Lei Feng.

By means of the development of "Learn from Comrade Lei Feng" activities, the in-depth development of the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work has been pushed forward and ideological development, organizational construction and work style development of the unit have been stimulated.

Recently, the "Lei Feng Squad" and the cadres and fighters of the company to which Lei Feng was formerly attached studied over again Chairma Mao's glorious inscription, further deepened their comprehension of this inscription and raised their consciousness of learning the spirit of Lei Feng. The fighters of the "Lei Feng Squad" looked over the "ten precious heirlooms" left to the squad by the late Lei Feng, and read over again his diary. When they reflected that ten years ago they were still wearing a red scarf and learning from Uncle Lei Feng but at present they had become fighters of the Lei Feng Squad, they were deeply touched and felt extremely honored and lucky. They expressed that they would continue to make manifest the spirit of Lei Feng in the squad and continue to do still greater service for the motherland and the people.

The company to which Lei Feng was formerly attached looks upon the fulfilling of various tasks in a greater, faster, better and more economical manner as a practical action in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the publication of the inscription by Chairman Mao. While implementing construction and transportation work in a mountain region, the whole company was scattered over five work areas. Often, from the moment they opened their eyes to the time of lights out at night, they carried out transportation during the day and carried out maintenance work on the trucks at night.

Giving play to the revolutionary spirit of "It is necessary to treat work with the intensity of summer heat, comrades of the whole company go all out, aim high, and setting a high standard and strict demand, fulfill transportation tasks ahead of schedule.

Members of the Party branch of the No. 1 engineering company have studied over again the style of Comrade Lei Feng of remaining modest and prudent, guarding against arrogance and rashness, and being a willing pupil of the people. They said, "We must always think of our own weaknesses, shortcomings and mistakes, learn modestly from the fighters, and be Lei Feng-type fighters." In the past several years, they have unremittingly guarded against arrogance and got rid of complacency, and by going deep into reality to lead the people, fulfilled the construction work in an outstanding manner, and gloriously won a third class collective merit.

For the sake of leading the in-depth development of activities of learning from Lei Feng, leading members of the Party committee of the unit have led departmental cadres to the company units, studied the deeds of Comrade Lei Feng together with the fighters, and talked freely on their gains in learning from Lei Feng over the past ten years. The secretary and deputy secretaries of the Party committee, the former comrades-in-arms of Lei Feng, and the comrades of Lei Feng squad, together studied Chairman Mao's brilliant inscription, and reflecting on the deeds of Lei Feng, were once again deeply educated. They said, "We must make manifest the spirit of Lei Feng, and hand it down from generation to generation."

On the eve of the 10th anniversary of the publication of this inscription of Chairman Mao, this unit has also summed up and exchanged experience in learning from Lei Feng over the past ten years. Everybody realized that "the reason why Comrade Lei Feng could grow up so quickly into a great communist fighter was because he truly placed Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of his works and actions. In order to learn from Lei Feng, we must like him study and read seriously, diligently transform our world outlook, and raise our awareness of line struggle." By means of the summing up, they have established a number of advanced models in learning from Lei Feng.

At present, an upsurge in "learning from Comrade Lei Feng" is being brought about in this unit. The broad masses of cadres and fighters have unanimously expressed, "We must in accordance with the teaching of Chairman Mao take Comrade Lei Feng as our model, carry out in-depth criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, read and study seriously, actively carry out work well, and commemorate the 10th anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's brilliant inscription with practical actions.

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Chinese Children Learn from Lei Feng

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Mar. 3, 1973)

the teachers and pupils of the no. 1 lei feng primary school in the city of fushun, northeast china, have responded to chairman mao's call in the past decade by activities to learn from the late lei feng, a fighter of the chinese people's liberation army and an outstanding communist party member. inspired by his revolutionary spirit, the pupils have developed a higher socialist consciousness.

lei feng has been an example for the chinese people ever since chairman mao wrote a posthumous injunction, "learn from lei feng" on march 5, 1963. great communist spirit illuminated the life of lei feng who died in the public interest in 1962 at the age of 22. he had a clear-cut class stand, communist selflessness, proletarian fighting will and disregard for personal danger in his work, study and daily life.

for two years and more, lei feng had been an instructor of the young pioneers for the primary school later renamed in his memory. with deep proletarian feelings, he paid warm attention to helping the children mature politically. he gave guidance to the pupils up to the day prior to his death. he left an indelible impression in the hearts of the teachers and pupils.

the school arranges commemoration meetings and talks in his memory every year. it has invited former pupils who benefitted from lei feng's personal guidance to come and report to the school their reminiscences of the hero. the pupils have kept in correspondence with a p.l.a. squad named after lei feng because he was a member of it. they have also written stories and theatrical items about lei feng's life.

every year when new pupils come to the school, they are told of lei feng's outstanding deeds and visit an exhibition room illustrating his communist spirit. the school encourages the pupils to take lei feng as their example and set strict standards on themselves from enrolment to school-leaving.

to guide the pupils in learning from lei feng's clear-cut proletarian stand, the school has arranged for the pupils to make investigations into the life of former poor and lower-middle peasants who were exploited and oppressed in old china. it has also invited veteran workers, former poor and lower-middle peasants and p.l.a. fighters to recall their sufferings in pre-liberation days and contrast this with their present happiness.

the school has also paid attention to guiding the pupils in learning from lei feng's communist selflessness and fosters the ideology of serving the people wholeheartedly.

one evening last july a group of sixth grade pupils were returning home after doing propaganda work about lei feng. they met two tiny lost children who could not give their address. they said they had just had a trolley ride. the pupils recalled how lei feng had escorted an old woman home in a downpour one evening. the pupils tried to take the children home along the route of the trolleys, making inquiries at every stop. they kept inquiring until nine o'clock in the evening. finally they located the home of the lost children. when the grateful parents asked their names, they said: "we are chairman mao's little red soldiers exclamation"

each class in the school has a group to serve the people. they visit the homes of the families of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen and old commune members who had no children or relatives to take care of them, help them carry water, cut firewood and do other household chores.

the school has consistently educated the pupils in the revolutionary traditions of hard work and plain living. many classes have prepared thread and needle kits so that the pupils can mend their clothes and sew on buttons. the pupils also put the wire, nails and chalk stubs they pick up into scrap boxes set up for the purpose. a new morale of thrifty living has spread throughout the school.

Peking Press Marks 10th Anniversary of Chairman Mao's Inscription "Learn from Comrade Lei Feng"

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 4, 1973)

today's peking press frontpages a facsimile of the inscription "learn from comrade lei feng" written by our great leader chairman mao and published on march 5 ten years ago.

comrade lei feng was a squad leader in an army engineering unit of the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army and a member of the communist party of china. he was born in a poor peasant family in changsha county, hunan province, on december 30, 1939. he joined the p.l.a. in 1960 and died on duty on august 15, 1962.

with a firm proletarian stand, comrade lei feng drew a clear demarcation line between whom or what to love and whom or what to hate. he had the revolutionary spirit of actions matching words, the communist style of selfless devotion to public interests, and the proletarian revolutionary morale of daring to fight at the risk of one's life. in the wake of the publication of the inscription "learn from comrade lei feng" written by our great leader chairman mao on march 5, 1963, a movement to learn from lei feng has spread all over china.

peking newspapers carried photographs of comrade lei feng. the six photographs in the "people's daily" showed lei feng and his comrades-in-arms discussing what they had gained in the study of chairman mao's works, lei feng denouncing persecution of the working people by the landlords and capitalists, cherishing state property, sewing a quilt for a comrade-in-arms and teaching children at a primary school to maintain the revolutionary tradition of hard work.

the "liberation army daily" carried on its frontpage a commentator's article entitled "take lei feng as our example". it said comrade lei feng was a great communist fighter who grew up under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. his militant life imbued with the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of the proletariat will remain a good example for us to follow forever. the whole party, the whole army and people throughout the country are at present deepening the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. to study again chairman mao's call and continue to carry out activities to learn from comrade lei feng is very important to our work of criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, carrying out education in ideology and political line, developing our glorious tradition and strengthening army building.

the newspapers also carried today reports of how the p.l.a. commanders and fighters launched activities to learn from lei feng.

FEMALE CADRES

Pay Attention to the Selection of Cadres from Among Young Female Intellectuals

- The Heilungkiang Production and Construction Corps cultivates an army of vigorous young female cadres who play an important role in uniting the intellectual youths in the corps to receive re-education and to take root in the frontier region

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 4, 1973)

(NCNA Harbin, March 3, 1973) Party committees at various levels in the Heilungkiang Production and Construction Corps pay attention to the selection of cadres from among young female intellectuals. At present 15 percent of the cadres in this corps are young women under 30. Of these, 74 are responsible for leadership work at regimental or battalion level, 1,500-odd are responsible for company level leadership work and 48 are No. 1 women of battalions and companies. This army of vigorous young female cadres played an important role in uniting the intellectual youths in the corps to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and to take root in the frontier region to make revolution as well as in other tasks.

This corps has received a large group of intellectual youths since the great proletarian cultural revolution and half of these are young women. Under the care of Party organizations at various levels in the corps, these young female intellectuals seriously read Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's books, humbly receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and work hard to remold their world outlook in the three great revolutionary struggles of class struggle, production struggle and scientific experimentation. As a result, they have made fast progress.

During the past few years Party committees at various levels in this corps observed the five requisites for training successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat put forward by Chairman Mao, paid attention to promoting active elements from among these young female intellectuals into leadership squads at various levels and stepped up the work of training and educating them.

This corps adopts varied measures to raise the consciousness of the young female cadres in implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies. By adopting such methods as year-round or seasonal instruction teams, short-term reading classes and the system of mobilizing young female cadres for persevering study at their posts, to help the young female cadres to study seriously Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

During the past few years, the Party committee of a certain regiment operated instruction teams, insisted on training directors and deputy directors of departments of company level and organized young female cadres into classes to step up tutoring work for them according to their needs. Young female directors and deputy directors of departments at company level in this regiment studied in an instruction team twice a year and each time they studied from 15 to 20 days.

The Party committee of a certain regiment held Marxist-Leninist reading classes continuously for basic level cadres last year and all young female deputy directors of departments of company level in the regiment took part in the study.

Young female intellectual Feng Chi-fang, a deputy political instructor in 29th company of a certain regiment, came to "Peitahuang" in 1963 during an upsurge in learning from Comrade Lei Feng. In the past ten years, she worked hard to learn from Comrade Lei Feng under the guidance of the Party committee of her unit. She tried to make time to study Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's books and further confirmed her determination to follow the road of combining with workers and peasants. She not only confirmed her own determination to take root in the border area but also persuaded her younger brother and younger sister to settle down in the countryside. Since she became a deputy political instructor in 1969 she has made achievements in strengthening the ideological and political work in the company. She was selected to become a member of CYL committee of the regiment last year.

This corps adopts the method of boldly letting young female cadres shoulder heavy burdens and of mobilizing old cadres to give them specific assistance so as to accelerate the upgrowth of young female cadres. Deputy political instructor Tu Hsing-hua of 4th company of a certain regiment is a 20-year-old young woman of Tawor nationality. To elevate her ability to work independently, the Party branch let her assume responsibility in organizing the dependents of the entire company for collective production. At the beginning she was worried because she was young and green and could not speak the Han language well. She was afraid that she could not carry this heavy burden. So the old cadres of the company held heart-to-heart talks with her, encouraged her, helped to make decisions for her and enabled her to gain confidence in doing her work well. Thus she visited families here and there and enthusiastically acquainted the dependents with the great significance of "getting united and taking part in production and political activities." She finally organized a dependents' platoon to take part in collective production. In the course of leading this platoon to develop production, old cadres of the Party branch again regularly gave her specific assistance. This enabled her to do her work better and better and her dependents' platoon was also commended by the regimental Party committee.

Shih Hsiu-hung, a young female intellectual in this corps, has been doing her work well in all respects since 1968 and was promoted to be a member of the divisional Party committee in 1971 as well as to serve as deputy director of the regimental political department. To enable her to acquire experience quickly in directing ideological and political work at the basic level, the regimental Party committee sent her to a company that was weak in ideolotical and political work in spring last year to serve as acting political instructor. After arriving at this company, she paid attention to learning from old cadres, grasp well the unity of the "squad members" of the Party branch, consulted the masses whenever a problem arose and further mobilized the socialist initiative of the masses through the implementation of the Party's policies and deep-going and meticulous ideological and political work. This brought about profound spiritual changes in the company gradually.

Since attention is paid to the tempering and training of young female cadres amid struggle, young female cadres in this Party branch grow up quickly and play an important role in the building of the unit. Ch'ü Ya-chüan, 21, a deputy director of the political department of a certain regiment, never forgot to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, never forgot to take part in collective productive labor and maintained close contact with the masses after she became a cadre. Her exemplary acts had a great influence on the intellectual youths in this unit. In 1971 she was promoted to be a member of the Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee.

Sun Ying, secretary of the Party committee of the 1st battalion of a certain regiment and concurrently a political instructor, is a young female intellectual who came from Shanghai. She dares to shoulder heavy revolutionary burdens and closely relies upon the masses. Under the guidance of the Party, she invigorates the old battalion which has pilot schemes set up earlier than other units, has the greatest number of personnel and has a complicated situation; and makes the unit do its tasks relatively actively.

Young female intellectual youth Liu Kuei-yün from Harbin, a political instructor of 27th company mainly responsible for pig raising, humbly learned from old cadres during the past few years and closely united with leading members of the Party branch. She led the masses to learn from Tachai seriously and changed the backwardness of this unit. As a result, it has bred many pigs and scored bumper harvests of food grains for three consecutive years, thus furnishing the state with more than 110,000 yuan of accumulation.

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PUBLICATIONS

Publish More and Better Works

by

K'o Pan-ch'u (柯 班楚)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 4, 1973)

After experiencing the great proletarian cultural revolution under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, as the movement of repudiation of revisionism and rectification of the style of work develops penetratingly, as socialist revolution and socialist construction continues to go on incessantly and as the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation in the realm of the superstructure continues to advance forward, our socialist publishing industry has a bright future in front of it.

The broad masses of publishers follow Chairman Mao's teaching, "Do the work of publishing seriously and do it well" and take up the glorious combatant task of publicizing Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as well as of developing socialist culture and consolidating the foundation of the socialist economy. As a result, an army of editors, publishers, authors and translators armed with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and serving the people wholeheartedly is being formed. Books published on proletarian politics, for the workers, peasants and soldiers, and on socialism are reaching the hands of the broad masses of readers continuously, and the fruits of the cultural revolution emerge incessantly on the publishing front.

However, we also see clearly that although our authors, translators and publishers have made great efforts, our publications are still greatly lagging behind the present excellent revolutionary situation. This is to say that the variety, quality and quantity of books published are still far from being able to satisfy the urgent needs of the workers, peasants, soldiers and revolutionary cadres or the needs of scientific research, production and construction.

Chairman Mao's instructions, "We hope to have more and better works" once greatly encouraged the publishing workers; now our publishers and authors should even better implement these instructions in their revolutionary practice. Consequently, to use the line as the leading factor, to proceed from the Party's political tasks and to publish more superior works are the fighting task assigned to us by the Party and, in the meantime, are also the urgent request which the masses of people have presented to us.

We are happy to find that during the past few years our publishers, following Chairman Mao's teaching "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism," have published large quantities of Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's books which help to satisfy the needs of the masses of people to a rather high degree in this respect. We must continue to make efforts in the future and give first priority to the work of publishing communist literature. In

the meantime, we must also advance in our publishing work on this basis: We publishers must go all out, aim high and publish within a short period of time more and better books urgently needed by workers, peasants, soldiers and revolutionary cadres.

We need more superior popular books as well as more specialized works and translations in various realms of knowledge. We need more literary works and books for the youths and children that stimulate their fighting spirit as well as more scientific and technical works and dictionaries. We must also selectively publish Chinese and foreign classics step by step under the guidance "Make the past serve the present and foreign things serve China." All these publications must be put out according to their importance and urgency and according to the Party's political tasks and the needs of the people. We should make proper arrangements to increase the variety and elevate the quality so that the books we publish can truly become a "powerful weapon for uniting the people, educating the people, hitting the enemy and annihilating the enemy."

To accomplish this glorious but difficult task, there is a great deal of work for us publishers to do. We must especially pay attention to developing the socialist initiative of old and new authors. A new army of authors who have emerged from among the workers, peasants, soldiers and revolutionary cadres since the great proletarian cultural revolution is growing up healthily. They should be warmly supported, protected and helped. Their works may not have reached full maturity or may even have shortcomings of this or that kind, but they are closely associated with the flesh and blood of the masses of people and have theory and practice unified within them. They are also filled with revolutionary vigor and fighting spirit. They are very precious to us.

As for older experts, most of them are gradually changing their stand in the three great revolutionary movements after being tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution. They have undergone very great spiritual changes, raised their consciousness in line struggle and actively served socialism. Therefore we should encourage them to continue to make revolution, remold their world outlook thoroughly and make new contributions to the development of socialist culture.

We must change all passive factors into active factors. We must make it possible for all books favorable to the Party's cause, to the struggle of the workers, peasants and soldiers and to socialist revolution and socialist construction to reach readers as the situation requires so as to encourage the authors to serve the people better and to develop their initiative more fully. As long as we organize these old and new authors, mobilize their initiative and put it on the right track of socialist publication, we shall be able to publish more and better works.

Our cause of socialist publication is a cause of the Party and of the people. Consequently, the only way to do our work well is to trust the masses and rely upon the masses. We must follow the mass line when we write and we must also follow the mass line when we evaluate our book manuscripts. In fact

many publishing units have started to do so since the great proletarian cultural revolution and they have made great achievements. Facts demonstrate that whenever the views of worker-, peasant- and soldier-readers, of experienced leaders or of experts about the manuscripts of a book are extensively solicited before it is published, it is possible to elevate the quality of the book. Our editing and publishing departments should continue to do so in the future.

Publication of a book is the fruit of painstaking labor of the author, translator and publisher. Under our socialist system, it should be given importance. The reader has the right as well as duty to express his views about it, to make suggestions about it or to criticize it. Good books should be encouraged so that they can be disseminated far and wide and so that they can play a greater role in propaganda and education. In the case of books with shortcomings, we should patiently help the editors and authors to overcome the shortcomings. If we discover mistakes in books we should offer our revolutionary and fighting criticism. "Revolutionary and fighting criticism and counter-criticism are good ways for exposing contradictions, overcoming contradictions, developing science and art and doing a good job in our tasks." This is the only way to make our publications more consistent with the interest of the Party and the state as well as more consistent with the needs of the masses of people.

As a result of the protractedness of the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie in the realm of ideology in the socialist society, it is inevitable that some poisonous weed will appear. But this is nothing to be afraid of. As long as the broad masses of people increase their ability of differentiation in the course of studying Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's books, they will be able to promptly discover the poisonous weeds, repudiate them and turn them into fertilizer favorable for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

As long as we follow Chairman Mao's teaching "The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place," bear firmly in mind the Party's basic line and policies for the historical period of socialism, insist on putting politics in command, we shall be able to publish more and better works to satisfy the urgent needs of the revolutionary situation!

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Welcome and Hope

- A review of several books on world history

by

Shih Chün (施鈞)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 4, 1973)

During the past year or so the Commercial Press has published some books of general knowledge in world history at various times. They are greatly welcomed by the broad masses of workers, peasants, soldiers, revolutionary cadres, youths and school children.

The study of history has a strong class nature and this naturally also applies to books of general knowledge of history. After experiencing the great proletarian cultural revolution and receiving education in ideology and the political line, workers and publishers of history, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the leadership of the Party, penetratingly repudiate the revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, resist their interferences, set a correct orientation for the work of compilation and publication of books of historical knowledge, and strive to combine the proletarian Party spirit with science so as to serve proletarian politics with a clear line of demarcation. These are the features and strong points of those recently published books of general knowledge of world history, which reflect the new atmosphere brought to historians and publishers by the great victory of the cultural revolution.

The publication of these books of general knowledge of world history is doubtlessly of positive significance in helping us to "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism" and to develop the repudiation of revisionism and rectification of the style of work penetratingly. When we study such immortal works as "Communist Manifesto" and "The Civil War in France," a reading of "The League of Communists," "The First International," "The Franco-Prussian War" and "The Paris Commune" can help us to understand better the historical background of the works as well as how Marx and Engels founded and developed amidst struggle the Marxist doctrine of proletarian revolution and proletarian dictatorship so as to have a deeper grasp of the spiritual essence of these works.

When we condemn the towering counter-revolutionary crimes of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, a reading of "Bankunin," "Lassalle," etc., can help us to understand clearer that swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i as well as the careerists, intriguers and double-dealers in the history of the international communist movement were all the same and that no matter how deep the enemy hides himself or how skillfully he camouflages himself, he will eventually end up in disgrace, despised as rubbish by people of the world.

After reading "The Second International" and "Luxembourg," we shall despise with even greater proletarian revolutionary indignation yesterday's

revisionist clowns of the Second International who betrayed Marxism and today's social imperialist traitorous clique.

After reading the book "Pottier and Degeyter of the Internationale" we feel as if we can see in front of us how the proletarian fighters and poets indignantly wrote their fighting pledge of the proletariat in the world during the days of white terror after the failure of the Paris Commune. We also feel as if we can hear in our ears the heroic words, "The Internationale shall be the human race" sung by countless revolutionary martyrs on the battlefields and execution grounds in the past hundred years. This will further encourage us to inherit the unfulfilled ambitions of our forefathers and carry the revolution through to the end under the guidance of Chairman Mao.

There is another strong point in these books, namely: the themes are clear and the contents concentrated, concise and short. This makes it possible for the readers to finish reading a book in a few hours when they can find a little time after a busy day's work and thereby understand a problem clearly. The books are generally illustrated with photographs, drawings and maps so that the readers can grasp the contents better.

Naturally these books also have their shortcomings and inadequacies. Firstly, with some books there is still room for refinement and elevation. For instance, the book "Lassalle" does give a relatively detailed description of Lassalle's life and his vicious activities but fails to sum up Lassallism centrally enough. As a result, some of the readers could not understand why they knew the vicious image of Lassalle so well after reading the book but still had no idea what Lassallism was.

Secondly, some of the books concern themselves too much with the personal names, geographical names and incidents in history and fail to present themselves in a popular fashion for the beginners. On the other hand, they also fail to explain profoundly enough certain points which need to be analyzed penetratingly.

In connection with these points we feel that we have much to learn from the "Modern Chinese History Series" published by the Shanghai People's Publishing House. Generally speaking, this series was vividly written and easy to understand. In the meantime relatively deep-going analyses were given in certain key points.

We hope the scope of the books of common knowledge of world history published at present can be made narrower. Today the people of the world are heroically struggling against imperialist aggression and suppression. Countries want to be independent, nations want to be liberated and peoples want to make revolution. The tide of history is surging forward. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line of diplomacy has been winning victories incessantly and our friendship with the peoples in the world has been gaining strength day by day. Under such an excellent situation, the broad masses of workers, peasants, soldiers, revolutionary cadres, revolutionary intellectual elements, youths and school children throughout the country urgently want to know more about

the histories of the nations of the world, particularly the histories of revolutionary struggles of the nations of the world and the histories of the national liberation movements of the peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America, etc. We hope authors and publishers will catch up with the needs of the times and make still greater contributions in this respect.

In short, there are many good points in recently published books of common knowledge in world history and we hope they will continue to publish them and publish more and better ones!

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RELATIONS WITH TAIWAN

Former Commercial Attache of Chiang Kai-shek Clique's Bogus Embassy in Australia and Family Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 3, 1973)

mr. sung wei-pin, former commercial attache of the chiang kai-shek clique's bogus embassy in australia, arrived in peking by air tonight with his wife and their two children. inspired by the excellent situation at home and abroad, he had determinedly broken away from the chiang kai-shek clique's dark rule and crossed over to the socialist motherland.

mr. sung wei-pin was given a warm welcome and cordial reception at the airport by leading members of departments concerned under the foreign ministry, the ministry of foreign trade and the peking municipal revolutionary committee -- wu fan-wu, sun so-chang, chi pao-shu, cheng chi-hung, tsai tsai-tu, hou chih-teh and chen chiu-chang. they praised mr. sung and his family for their patriotic act and warmly welcomed mr. sung back to the motherland to take part in socialist construction.

mr. sung expressed thanks for the warm welcome accorded him. he said: "i've long decided to return to the motherland. i'm happy to be back today."

EQUALITY BETWEEN THE SEXES

Chinese Women Have Equal Political and Social Status with Men

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 4, 1973)

chinese women enjoy equal rights in all respects with men and are making ever greater contributions today for the socialist revolution and in all fields of socialist construction.

since the founding of the people's republic of china in 1949, an increasing number of women have occupied leading positions, from the central committee of the chinese communist party and the central people's government down to the grass roots level administration. the party committee members at the provincial, regional, county and commune levels in the east china province of anhwei include 2,195 women. women fill all four leading posts in a peking cotton mill with 6,000 workers.

among the leading women cadres are revolutionary veterans as well as young activists who have distinguished themselves since liberation. thirtytwo-year-old lu yu-lan, one of the women members of the ninth central committee of the chinese communist party, is concurrently secretary of her production brigade's party branch, secretary of the linhsi county party committee, deputy secretary of the hopei provincial party committee and vice-chairman of the hopei provincial revolutionary committee.

women, particularly working women, were the most down-trodden people in old china. in addition to savage oppression and exploitation by imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism, the authority of the husband weighed women down. women had no political rights and were dependent economically.

this came to an end following the victory of the chinese revolution under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao. chairman mao teaches: "times have changed, and today men and women are equal. whatever men comrades can accomplish, women comrades can too." now all job opportunities are open to women, with due regard to their health. china has women scientists, prospectors, pilots and navigators. women account for 40 per cent of the cadres and staff members in peking.

tempered during the great proletarian cultural revolution, chinese women are showing ever higher consciousness in linking their work with the chinese and world revolution. a large number of them have distinguished themselves in all kinds of work. one is shih ching-hua, a surgeon of traditional chinese medicine. after long years of research, she has found a very effective treatment for thromboangiitis.

many women have quickly matured politically in the chinese people's liberation army. chu hui-fen, an orphan in shanghai at the time of liberation, is now a deputy regimental commander in the air force.

young militiawomen are active not only in frontier and coastal defence shoulder to shoulder with militiamen and p.l.a. men, but also in the vast countryside and factories.

known throughout the country is a group of women electricians in kwangchow who repair live ultra-high-tension 220,000 volt transmission lines.

women are an important force in the rural socialist construction. they got an equal share of land during land reform in the early post-liberation years, a preliminary step ensuring women political and economic equality. since then women have taken an active part in agricultural collectivization and rural construction.

aside from working in the fields along with men, many women peasants are working at irrigation projects and in commune-run factories and others have become tractor drivers or agro-technicians. still others are leading members of people's communes and production brigades.

a large number of urban housewives have set up small community factories and workshops and many have become skilled workers.

women minority nationalities face no discrimination in the political spheres or in employment. women of the mongolian, tibetan, hui, uighur and dozens of other nationalities are on party committees and revolutionary committees at various levels, in research institutes and universities, factories and hospitals. there are more than 16,000 women cadres of minority nationalities in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region. ahyimuhan, daughter of a uighur poor peasant family, is now deputy party secretary and vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of suleh county.

before liberation women averaged only one-third of a man's wage. now women and men receive equal pay. women workers may retire at age 50 with a pension equivalent to 50 to 70 per cent of their pay, depending on length of service. there is an 8-week maternity leave with full pay. pregnant women and nursing mothers are given light work. mothers also have time off at full pay for suckling their babies. factories and government institutions have kindergartens and full-time and day nurseries.

new china adopted a marriage law in 1950 which forbids polygamy and forced marriage. it stresses the free choice of partners, monogamy, equal rights for both sexes, and the protection of the lawful interests of women and children.

YOUNG WORKERS

Young Workers at Shanghai Machinery Plant Make Fast Progress

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Mar. 3, 1973)

members of the chinese communist youth league and other young workers at the shanghai chienshe machinery plant are an active force in grasping revolution and promoting production.

following the party's tradition of hard work they are learning modestly from the old workers and have made fast progress politically and in work. eight youth league members were admitted into the chinese communist party and 27 young workers into the youth league last year. several young workers are now members of leading groups at the workshop and brigade levels.

seven smithies and repair plants pooled their resources to form the chienshe machinery plant in 1956. the old machine tools they had were only good for repairing machine parts. the plant was given an order in 1958 to process big parts for two bessemer converters. in the absence of big machine tools, the workers decided to make the equipment in the spirit of the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" formulated by chairman mao.

in 13 days, they designed and made a small indigenous machine tool which combined the work of a lathe and a boring machine. this enabled them to fulfil the task. this new method of using small machine tools to process big machine parts was described by the workers as "ants nibbling at bones."

the machinery plant now has more than 700 workers, two-fifths of them young. these young people entered the plant in recent years after they finished junior or senior middle school. they had no personal experience of the misery of the old society and were not fully aware of the necessity to follow the party's tradition of hard work and carry forward the spirit of "ants nibbling at bones."

the youth league organization helped its members and other young workers study chairman mao's teachings on self-reliance and hard struggle. old workers were invited to tell the young people how the machinery plant had grown through hard struggle.

17 young workers in a workshop which specializes in processing big machine parts by means of small machine tools have fulfilled difficult tasks well and the workshop has become an advanced collective in the plant.

the machinery plant was given an order last year to process a big rolling mill. each frame for the mill weighed 78 tons and measured seven metres long, 3.7 metres wide and 2.3 metres high. the workshop had to make several special-purpose machine tools for the job. the veteran and young workers kept at it day and night to make the eight pieces of equipment. when the veteran worker in charge fell ill, the young people volunteered to carry on. they pooled their wisdom in making a special-purpose efficient machine tool with hair's breadth precision. the plant fulfilled the order three months ahead of schedule.

a youth league member improved on a cutting tool shortly after he completed his apprenticeship.

two other league members worked hard to make a silicon controlled rectifier multi-head milling machine with adjustable speed drive.

CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

North China Industrial Center Makes Progress In Capital Construction

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Mar. 4, 1973)

more than 600 capital construction projects were completed in this industrial centre of north china in 1972.

the new projects included factories belonging to the power generating, metallurgical, machine building, chemical, petroleum, textile and other industries, and housing, hospitals, shops and schools.

this speed in construction is the highest in recent years for the city. the workers, cadres and engineers of the building companies have followed the party's general line of going all out, aiming high and building socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results. they have concentrated manpower and equipment on the major project.

a new power plant, which is a key project for the electricity supply network in the peking-tientsin-tangshan area, include 21 items. the building companies made concerted efforts to complete one item after another and the whole project was virtually completed within a year. the installation of a power-generating unit was completed in three months although the foundation work alone involved the filling of 17,000 cubic metres of earth.

in building a modern cold storage house, the workers and engineers of a building company devised measures to make pre-fabricated parts for the walls to ensure the temperature within 50 degrees below zero centigrade. time for the construction was thus cut by half.

building companies displayed good socialist coordination in building the tientsin heavy machinery plant which covers a floor space of 16,000 square metres. it is a major engineering project in north china and the main structural work was done in just three and a half months.

total floor space of housing, shops, hospitals and schools built last year was 65 per cent greater than in 1971. the new housing will be able to accommodate over 50,000 families. twenty primary and secondry/ schools were newly built or expanded.

GRAPES

Turfan, a Grape Producer

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Mar. 4, 1973)

in turfan county, a well-known seedless grape producer in northwest china's sinkiang uighur autonomous region, commune members are beginning to dig ditches, apply manure and put up trellises for the vines. vineyards covered 1,200 hectares last year, 3.8 times the early post-liberation figure. total output was 9,450 tons, 6.5 times the amount in 1949.

turfan has been growing grapes since the southern and northern dynasties (420-589 a.d.). the thin skinned grapes are juicy and have a high sugar content. most popular are seedless white grapes. before the liberation of sinkiang, exploitation and suppression by the kuomintang reactionaries and landlord class reduced the vineyards to only 440 hectares.

guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line since liberation, the people of various nationalities embarked on the road of socialism and developed grain and grape production. the county can now provide more than its own grain needs. among the new vineyards is one at the foot of a mountain named hungliuho which, a decade ago, was part of the gobi desert. soil was the first problem to be solved for growing grapes. led by an old poor peasant of uighur nationality, the commune members and young people who had come from other parts of the country walked around the area until they found black soil and loam ten kilometres away. then the party organization organized trucks and tractors to carry soil from the mountain. where trucks and tractors could not get, soil was carried on the backs of men or donkeys. after several years of hard efforts, good quality grapes of several kinds were gathered. the acreage has been expanded steadily in the past decade. now 200 hectares turn out an average of 3,500 tons of fresh grapes and 600 tons of raisins each year. it has become a new grape producer.

scientific experimental groups composed of veteran peasants, cadres and agro-technicians were formed. abulamanlike, a 68-year-old former poor peasant, worked for a landlord for 30 years before liberation as a hired labourer. he is leading a happy life now. he has offered all his experience in grape cultivation to serve the people. he heads an experimental group in a production team of the wuhsing (five stars) people's commune. their experimental plot of ten mu (one mu is equivalent to one-fifteenth of a hectare) yields an average of three tons per mu. the advanced experience of the group is now being widely popularized.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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AA WRITERS' BUREAU

AAWB Executive Secretariat Condemns Jordanian Authorities, Israel for Their Crimes Against Palestinian, Arab People

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 3, 1973)

the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau in a statement today condemns the jordanian authorities' persecution of palestinian commandos and the israeli zionists' downing of a libyan airliner.

the statement says, "of late, the jordanian reactionaries launched another criminal act of arrest and persecution against the palestinian revolutionaries in jordan who are fighting against the israeli zionists and for the liberation of palestine."

the statement condemns the jordanian reactionaries for adopting all along a hostile policy towards the palestinian people's resistance. it points out, "the recent fascist act against the palestinian guerrillas was a further step in trying to liquidate the palestinian revolution."

it says, "the recent incident of the shooting down of libya's airliner by the israeli aggressors... has once again exposed the true nature of the israeli aggressors as pirates who have forcibly usurped the land of palestine."

the statement says, "whatever cunning policies or tactics they may adopt, the israeli zionists and the jordanian reactionaries cannot cover up their barbarous crimes."

it says, "we firmly support the palestinian and other arab people in their just struggle and demand the immediate release of all detained revolutionaries." the statement calls on all revolutionary and progressive writers of asia and africa "to stand more closely by the palestinian and other arab people and turn their writings into bullets directed at the heart of imperialism, world zionism and jordanian reaction."

CHINA AND CUBA

Chinese Women's Basketball Team Leaves Peking for Cuba

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 3, 1973)

a chinese women's basketball team with lu ting as head and chen wen-pin as deputy head left peking for cuba by air today to take part in the 1973 international women's basketball tournament.

after the tournament, the team will go to albania and france for friendly visits.

the team was seen off at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned, including chou cheng, mou tso-yun and chen hsien.

diplomatic officials of the embassies of cuba, albania and france in peking were also present.

Cuban Table Tennis Team Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 3, 1973)

the cuban national table tennis team led by alberto quinones ruiz concluded its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air this morning.

the team was seen off at the airport by chen hsien, president of the chinese table tennis association, chou cheng, a leading member of a department under the physical culture and sports commission, and chinese table tennis coaches and players.

present were alfonso fraga and felix capote, first secretaries of the cuban embassy in peking.

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

Director of Chinese Pavilion at Leipzig Fair Leaves Peking for Berlin

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 3, 1973)

lu feng-chun, director of the chinese pavilion at the 1973 leipzig spring international fair, left here for berlin by air today.

present at the airport to see him off was li yung-ting, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

also present was gunter karrasch, commercial attache of the embassy of the german democratic republic in china.

Government Trade Delegation Leader of German Democratic Republic Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 3, 1973)

dr. fensk, leader of the government trade delegation of the german democratic republic and vice-minister of foreign trade, arrived here by plane today.

he was greeted at the airport by chen chieh, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and wang pin, director of a bureau of the ministry.

also at the airport were lothar strauss, charge d'affaires ad interim of the g.d.r. embassy in china, and kahn, deputy leader of the delegation, who arrived in peking earlier.

CHINA AND ECUADOR

Ecuadorian Ministers Receive Chinese Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 3, 1973)

antonio lucio paredes, foreign minister, and francisco rosales, minister of industry, commerce and integration, of ecuador received respectively li chuan, vice-president of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and his party on february 26 and had friendly talks with them, according to a report from quito.

the chinese trade council delegation arrived in quito on february 23 at the invitation of the ecuadorian government.

vice-foreign minister jaime moncayo gave a lunch in honour of them on february 27.

also attending were vice-minister of industry, commerce and integration guillermo cartagena, officials of government departments concerned and figures of economic and commercial circles. the guests and hosts toasted to the further development of friendly relations between china and ecuador.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Chinese Goodwill Delegation Back from Ethiopia

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 3, 1973)

the chinese goodwill delegation led by wang shih-yen, deputy director general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, returned to peking by air today via shanghai after a friendly visit to ethiopia.

it was met at the airport by ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, kuang jen-nung, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, leading members of departments concerned wang hai-ting, lai ta-yuan, miao hai-ling, ho kung-kai, ho lin and ma chi-ching, and counsellor of the chinese embassy in ethiopia ku yi-chieh.

present was tamam abdul kader, charge d'affaires ad interim of the ethiopian embassy in china.

CHINA AND FINLAND

China-Finland Trade Agreement for 1973 Signed

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 3, 1973)

a trade agreement for 1973 between china and finland was signed in helsinki today, according to a report from the capital of finland. peng chin-po, head of the chinese government trade delegation and deputy department head of the ministry of foreign trade of china, and jan groop, head of the finnish government trade delegation and deputy director of the commercial department of the finnish foreign ministry, signed the agreement on behalf of the chinese and finnish governments.

present at the signing ceremony on the finnish side were heikki katha, deputy director of the commercial department of the finnish foreign ministry, and other representatives of the commercial and industrial circles.

present also at the ceremony was chinese ambassador to finland shih tzu-ming.

during the negotiation in finland, the chinese delegation leader peng chin-po was received by jussi linnamo, finnish minister of commerce, who gave a reception in honour of all members of the chinese delegation.

chinese ambassador to finland, shih tzu-ming, gave a reception last night on the visit of the chinese government trade delegation. among some 250 guests attending the reception were finnish government officials, representatives of the commercial circles, friends from various circles, and diplomatic envoys of many countries.

among the finnish guests were esko niskanen, second minister of finance, marjatta vaananen, second minister of education, valde nevalainen, minister of labour, olavi lahteenmaki, second deputy speaker of parliament, lieutenant general paavo junttila, chief of a department of the general staff, urpo levo, first aide-de-camp of the president, matti tuovinen, director of the political department of the foreign ministry, jussi saukkonen, president of the helsinki city council, teuvo aura, mayor of helsinki, and matti kajantie, chairman of the finland-china society.

all members of the chinese and finnish government trade delegations were present at the reception.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Delegation of Friendly Japanese Trade Organizations Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 3, 1973)

teiji hagiwara and other members of the delegation of friendly japanese trade organizations wound up their friendly visit to china and left here for home by air today.

ichizo kimura, a member of the delegation, had left earlier.

among those at the airport to see them off was wang wen-lin, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

also present were yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan, and a number of japanese friends in peking.

Acupuncturists, Amateur Chinese-Chess Players in Japan Call for Closer Ties with China

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Mar. 3, 1973)

the board of directors' of the japanese acupuncturists association adopted a resolution recently calling for a more frequent exchange of experience with chinese acupuncturists with a view to promoting eastern medicine and improving the methods of medical treatment, according to the journal "japan and china" published by the japan-china friendship association (orthodox).

the resolution expressed support for the japan-china joint statement and hearty rejoice over the normalization of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

a report of the journal "japan-china cultural exchange", published by the japan-china cultural exchange association, said that over 50 chinese-chess amateurs held a convention in tokyo recently at which they set up the japan-china hsiang chi (chinese chess) association. the association declared that chinese-chess amateurs in japan will seek closer ties with chinese players in order to promote the friendship between japan and china.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican President to Visit China

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 4, 1973)

luis echeverria alvarez, president of the united states of mexico, and his wife will pay an official visit to the people's republic of china starting april 19, 1973, at the invitation of tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council.

CHINA AND MOROCCO

Moroccan National Day Marked at Peking Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 3, 1973)

moroccan ambassador to china kacem zhiri and his wife gave a reception here this evening to mark the national day of the kingdom of morocco.

among the guests at the reception were fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, ho ying, vice-foreign minister, and his wife wang hao, hsiang chung-hua, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of chinese departments concerned including ma yao-chi, yen chun, hao chung-shih, yao hsiao-cheng, hsiang chien and yang chi.

present were sarin chhak, foreign minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

also present were diplomatic envoys to china of various countries.

the reception was permeated with the friendship between the chinese and moroccan peoples.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Ambassador Gives Banquet to Mark Begum Nusrat Bhutto's Successful Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 3, 1973)

pakistan ambassador to china agha shahi gave a banquet here this evening to mark the recent successful visit to china of begum nusrat bhutto, wife of the pakistan president.

attending the banquet were vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei, vice-foreign minister chung hsi-tung and his wife liu chin-lin, and leading members of departments concerned ting kuo-yu, wang chen, yeh cheng-chang, kao chien-chung, chen yen and chang han-chih.

present were counsellor bakhtiar ali, military attache col. a.g. abid and his wife, and other officials of the pakistan embassy in peking.

the banquet was permeated with a cordial and friendly atmosphere. hosts and guests repeatedly drank toasts to the ever-growing friendship between the chinese and pakistan peoples.

Pakistan Education Minister Gives Lunch for Wuhan Acrobatic Troupe of China

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Mar. 3, 1973)

abdul hafeez pirzada, minister of education, provincial coordination and law of pakistan, gave a lunch today in honour of the visiting wuhan acrobatic troupe of china.

present on the occasion were chaudhry fazal elahi, speaker of the national assembly of pakistan; sheikh mohammad rashid, minister of health and social welfare; mohammad hanif, minister of labour and works; faiz ahmad faiz, chairman of the national council of arts of pakistan; ayub mirza, secretary-general of the pakistan-china friendship society of rawalpindi; and other prominent figures.

chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung was also present.

speaking at the lunch, minister pirzada said that the visit to pakistan of the wuhan acrobatic troupe of china would further cement the friendly ties between the peoples of pakistan and china. he said that thousands

upon thousands of pakistan people had watched the performances of the chinese acrobats. this demonstrated the warm feeling and love of the pakistan people for the chinese people. he told members of the troupe that they were honoured guests who were always welcome to pakistan as they were very close to the hearts of the people of that country.

the minister said in conclusion: "long live pakistan-china friendship exclamation", "long live pakistan exclamation" and "long live china exclamation"

leader of the troupe shen chien said in reply that the success of the performances was inseparable from the support and help of the pakistan government, the pakistan national council of arts and the pakistan friends of various circles. the troupe had also learnt a great deal from the pakistan people and artists. he believed that the troupe's visit to pakistan would be conducive to the further strengthening of the friendship and mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries.

the lunch proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. pakistan artists presented folk songs and music to entertain the chinese guests.

this evening, chinese ambassador chang tung gave a reception on the visit of the troupe.

the wuhan acrobatic troupe left here by special train tonight for peshawar, capital of the northwest frontier province, after concluding its four-day performance tour to rawalpindi.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Chinese Ambassador to Sierra Leone Gives Reception on Visit of Chinese Study Teams

(NCNA-English Freetown, Mar. 1, 1973)

chinese ambassador to sierra leone chao cheng-yi gave a reception here today on the visit of the chinese stadium survey team and small hydroelectric station study team.

present at the reception were minister of works shears, minister of social welfare koroma, minister of lands and mines kawusu-konteh, and other high officials.

the reception was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere. guests and hosts repeatedly drank to the continuous growth of the friendly ties between sierra leone and china.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Representatives to UN Sea-Bed Committee Meeting Arrive in New York

(NCNA-English United Nations, Mar. 2, 1973)

representatives shen wei-liang and hsia pu, deputy representative chao lin and ten other members of the chinese delegation arrived in new york by air this evening. they came here to attend the meeting of the u.n. committee on the peaceful uses of the sea-bed and the ocean floor beyond the limits of national jurisdiction to be opened at the u.n. headquarters on march 5.

they were met at the airport by deputy permanent representative of china to the united nations wang jun-sheng and counsellor hsing sung-yi.

chuang yen, chairman of the chinese delegation to the meeting of the sea-bed committee and deputy permanent representative of china to the united nations, is already in new york.

deputy representative ho li-liang of the chinese delegation is to arrive tomorrow.

WOMEN'S SKATING TEAM

Chinese Women's Speedskating Team Returns to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 3, 1973)

the chinese women's speedskating team led by chao hsiang returned to peking by air this afternoon after participating in the 1973 world women's speedskating championships held in sweden.

present at the airport to meet them were leading members of organizations concerned, including sung chung and kung ke-fei.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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"LEARN FROM LEI FENG" MOVEMENT

PLA Shenyang Command Holds Meeting To Exchange Experience in Carrying Out Activities of Learning from Comrade Lei Feng

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 5, 1973)

(NCNA Shenyang, March 4, 1973) To mark the 10th anniversary of the great leader Chairman Mao's brilliant inscription, "Learn from Comrade Lei Feng," the advanced individuals and advanced groups under the PLA Shenyang Command who have distinguished themselves in learning from Lei Feng held a meeting today in Shenyang to exchange experience in carrying out activities of learning from Lei Feng. They are determined, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, to carry out more deeply the activities of learning from Comrade Lei Feng during the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work.

The Shenyang armed forces units are units in which Comrade Lei Feng served before he died. In the past ten years, the commanders and fighters of these units extensively carried out activities of learning from Comrade Lei Feng in response to Chairman Mao's call. A large group of communist fighters like Lei Feng have emerged from among them.

Attending this experience-exchanging meeting are more than 200 representatives, including Chih Shun-i, an old hero who learns humbly from Lei Feng and disseminates Lei Feng's spirit by his exemplary deeds; Hsü Lien-chung, squad leader of a certain company who made painstaking efforts to learn from Lei Feng in the past ten years, who was a good student in school, who took the lead in going to mountain and rural areas upon graduation from school and who won commendations many times for rendering meritorious service after joining the Army; Ch'en Fu-chih, leader of a transportation team of a certain contingent who keeps the interests of the revolution in mind while working in the stable and who voluntarily serves as a "cog" in the revolution; Ch'en Ya-chuan, a woman fighter who, as Comrade Lei Feng had tutored her before he died, makes

use of her spare time in tutoring teen-agers and children enthusiastically; a representative from the 5th company of a certain regiment of the engineering corps which guide the fighters to develop Comrade Lei Feng's "cog" spirit in reading and study and perseveringly read the works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and which was rated a "pace-setting company in learning from Lei Feng"; a representative of the "Lei Feng Squad" which inherited the last will of its former leader Comrade Lei Feng and won new victories one after another on the road of revolutionization. Their deeds and experiences play a positive role in urging the army units to learn further from Lei Feng.

This morning, when the happy news of the re-publication of Chairman Mao's inscription "Learn from Comrade Lei Feng" in the Jen-min Jih-pao, Chieh-fang-chün Pao and other newspapers came, the representatives attentively listened to the broadcast and reviewed Chairman Mao's teaching. They were greatly inspired. They said: "We must not fail to live up to the great leader Chairman Mao's expectations. At present, we must attach primary importance to the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement, conscientiously learn from Comrade Lei Feng, be a good fighter like Lei Feng, and continue to advance bravely on the road of sustained revolution."

Ch'en Hsi-lien (陈锡联), a member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and commander of the PLA Shenyang Armed Forces, and other responsible comrades of the Shenyang armed forces attended the meeting. Comrade Ch'en Hsi-lien spoke at the meeting, exhorting all to study conscientiously, to appreciate profoundly the great meaning of Chairman Mao's brilliant inscription, "Learn from Comrade Lei Feng," to sum up experience well and, in the course of the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement, to go on carrying out activities of learning from Comrade Lei Feng. He asked all representatives to learn from Comrade Lei Feng his revolutionary style of cherishing deep proletarian feelings by conscientiously reading works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's books and integrating theory with practice in study, to learn from him his proletarian stand of discriminately cherishing friends and hating enemies and his high degree of mindfulness of class struggle and high consciousness of line struggle, to learn from him his communist ideal and morality of devotion to other people without any thought of self and wholehearted service for the people, to learn from him his attitude of devoting himself to each line of trade to which he was assigned, making painstaking efforts to prove himself both red and expert and voluntarily serving as a "cog" in the revolution, and to learn from him his excellent style of remaining modest and prudent and fighting amid hardship.

Comrade Ch'en Hsi-lien said: Criticizing revisionism and rectifying style of work is something of primary importance concerning the whole Party, the whole Army and the Chinese people. Chairman Mao teaches us: "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't conspire and intrigue." "The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." We must follow Chairman Mao's instructions and penetratingly criticize the essence of the revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. We must take Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as the key link and carry out activities of

learning from Comrade Lei Feng in close conjunction with the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement. We must implement Chairman Mao's great strategic policies "Dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony" and "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people," and under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, make new contributions toward the defense of the motherland and toward socialist revolution and socialist construction.

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Peking Teen-agers and Children Penetratingly Carry Out Activities of Learning from Lei Feng

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 5, 1973)

(NCNA Peking, March 5, 1973) Warmly responding to the great leader Chairman Mao's call, "Learn from Comrade Lei Feng," the broad masses of teen-agers and children in the capital penetratingly carry out activities of learning from Comrade Lei Feng, a communist fighter, continuously raise their consciousness of class struggle and the line struggle and vigorously train themselves to be successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

On the eve of the 10th anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's brilliant inscription, "Learn from Comrade Lei Feng," the CCP Peking Municipal Committee asked CYL organizations at all levels to take the criticism against revisionism and rectification of style of work as the key link and to go on carrying out activities of learning from Comrade Lei Feng among teen-agers and children of the whole municipality. Under the leadership of Party organizations, the CYL organizations at various units in the municipality, such as factories, mines, rural people's communes, schools, public organizations and commercial centers, arouse the broad masses of youths to learn from Comrade Lei Feng his fighting spirit of taking the proletarian stand of discriminating love for friends and hatred against enemies, firmly adhering to the correct political orientation and resolutely defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line during the storm of class struggle and, like Comrade Lei Feng, show concern for the affairs of the country and the world, maintain revolutionary steadiness of the proletariat constantly, follow the Party and Chairman Mao forever and, in a thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit, criticize penetratingly the revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

In the excellent situation at home and elsewhere today, youths of the whole municipality review Chairman Mao's brilliant inscription and the course of fighting in the past ten years. They deeply realize that Chairman Mao's brilliant inscription has always inspired the younger generation and led youths to advance bravely on the revolutionary road, and the great image of Comrade Lei Feng, a communist fighter, is always an example for the broad masses of youths to follow. Particularly after being tempered in the proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of youths have further raised their ideological and political consciousness. They develop Lei Feng's spirit to a higher degree, have become the most active and vital force on various fronts of socialist revolution and construction and are playing the role of a shock team in the three great revolutionary movements.

While carrying out activities of learning from Comrade Lei Feng, some units hold exhibitions, report meetings or recitals to propagate Comrade Lei Feng's exemplary deeds and stage some theatrical performances to eulogize Comrade Lei Feng. In the blackboard notices and wall posters put up by many units, there are special columns of "learn from Comrade Lei Feng" in which experience of learning from Lei Feng is exchanged.

Full of revolutionary heroism, teen-agers and children loudly sing such revolutionary songs as "Learn from Lei Feng's Good Example," "Take Over Lei Feng's Gun," and "Dedicate Our Youth to the Great Party." Through the activities of learning from Comrade Lei Feng, the teen-agers and children of the whole municipality learn a lively lesson in ideology and the political line.

The broad masses of teen-agers and children of the capital learn from Comrade Lei Feng his proletarian stand of discriminately cherishing friends and hating enemies, take an active part in the current movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, grasp and penetratingly criticize the essence of the revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

To cooperate with the Party committee in grasping the most important matter of criticizing revisionism and rectifying style of work, the CYL committee of T'ung hsien, while carrying out the activities of learning from Comrade Lei Feng, teach the CYL members, the Red Guards and ordinary teen-agers and children to fight like trail blazers in revolutionary mass criticism. Many basic-level CYL branches of this hsien have set up mass criticism groups to carry out revolutionary mass criticism by means of meetings, blackboard notices and broadcasts, thereby playing an active role in the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work.

Inspired by Lei Feng's spirit, the CYL members and ordinary youths of Peichai production brigade, Huaijou hsien, fight vigorously on the first line of the three great revolutionary movements. The CYL branch of this brigade organize the youths to act as tutors to help illiterate commune members in studying the relevant documents during the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work. These young people pay door-to-door visits to the commune members who were too old or too weak to attend the meetings, and do propaganda to them. The CYL branch also organize the young people to make social investigations and to hold an exhibition to compare the conditions of this brigade in the new society with those in the old society. Through these activities, the youths receive deep-going class education and education in the struggle between the two lines and raise their consciousness of carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In learning from Comrade Lei Feng's exemplary deeds, the broad masses of CYL members and other youths of the whole municipality vigorously learn from his "cog" spirit of diligent reading, conscientiously read works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works, and continuously build up their ability to distinguish between genuine and false Marxism. The CYL organizations of many units also organize the CYL members and other youths to set up various types of spare-time study groups.

The CYL branch of the second workshop of the timber mill in the northern suburbs recently summed up the past conditions of study and tried to find their own shortcomings by taking Comrade Lei Feng as their model. They were determined to develop further Comrade Lei Feng's "cog" spirit of diligent reading and to raise their level of study.

In carrying out activities of learning from Comrade Lei Feng, the youths of the warp knitting workshop organize a propaganda group with youths as the backbone force. In studying works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works, members of the group first make use of their spare time to do study and then enthusiastically help the old workers of a low cultural level to carry out study. They become a backbone force in studying the works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and carrying out revolutionary mass criticism in the workshop.

Comrade Lei Feng's lofty idea of wholeheartedly serving the people has blossomed and born fruit among teen-agers and children. Many of the teen-agers and children carry on the communist spirit of devotion to others without any thought of self, pay constant attention to the interests of the people, show concern for the comrades and enthusiastically do good things for the revolution. Advanced persons and advanced deeds appear in large numbers from among them.

Like Lei Feng, the CYL members and other youths of the general prospecting branch of the 101 geological team of the Peking Municipal Geological Bureau decide to show interests in and delve into the trade in which they are engaged, and prove themselves "rustless cogs" on the geological front. In the past few years, whether in hot summer or in the cold winter, the youths of this branch found glory and pleasure in fighting against hardships. They fought throughout the year on the high mountains, making contributions in locating and prospecting mines for the motherland.

Liu Li, a student of Yehchin Primary School in Hop'ing alley in Tungch'eng ch'ü, could not walk on his own because he formerly had contracted infantile paralysis. The little red soldiers of this school set up a group for taking him to and from school. Whether in cold winter or hot summer and whether it stormed or rained, the group members push a cart to take him to and from school punctually every day. In the several years when he studies in this school, 31 little red soldiers have taken part in taking him to and from school, so that he can attend school without difficulty.

* * *

Lei Feng's Spirit Inspires Us To March Forward

by

The Party branch of the company where Lei Feng served in his life

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 5, 1973)

The great leader Chairman Mao issued a call, "Learn from Comrade Lei Feng," setting up for us an example of a successor to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and pointing out to the younger generation the orientation in which to advance. In the past ten years, in response to Chairman Mao's great call, we educated the cadres and the fighters in Lei Feng's deeds with reference to the realities of the company, inducing a deep-going change in their mental outlook. In the past two years, one member of the company won a meritorious service award, second grade, 17 others won meritorious service awards, third grade, the "Lei Feng Squad" won a meritorious service award, second grade, and the company also won a collective meritorious service award, third grade. In the course of study, we guided all to learn from Lei Feng in the following several aspects.

Learn from Lei Feng's class stand of discriminately cherishing friends and hating enemies. Most of the cadres and fighters of our company were born in the new society and have grown up under the red flag, so they do not understand much about the exploitation and persecution the laboring people suffered in the old society. Lei Feng was as warm as spring to comrades but as uthless as cold winter to the enemy. His clear-cut class stand became excellent teaching material for conducting class education in our company. On the major festivals of the year, when new fighters join the army and veteran fighters retire, and during the important political campaigns, we invariably organize all to visit "Lei Feng's Memorial Hall" where they hear a recorded report on the sufferings Lei Feng experienced before he died. We organize them to recount Lei Feng's sufferings during boyhood and ask the fighters who formerly fought together with Lei Feng to tell how Lei Feng bore in mind the class sufferings and devoted himself to the revolution. Through these activities, the cadres and the fighters raise their class consciousness remarkably.

Chang Szu-jung, leader of the Lei Feng Squad, was not frugal enough in everyday life when he had just joined the army. Upon discovering this, we told him how Lei Feng suffered during his boyhood, and aroused his class consciousness. In study, he deeply felt that he had forgotten his origin. Later, following Lei Feng's example, he read and studied conscientiously and made strenuous efforts to remold his thinking. In work, he tried to keep pace with the highest standard of the comrades. In everyday life, he kept pace with the lowest level of the comrades and consciously resisted corruption by bourgeois ideology. He constantly preserved the natural color of the laboring people. Three years after he joined the army, he was admitted into the Party, twice won meritorious service awards, third grade, and became a model of learning from Lei Feng in the company.

During the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, we on the one hand lead the cadres and the fighters to read works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works conscientiously, so that they may build up their ability to distinguish between genuine and false Marxism in the course of reading and establish a firm proletarian stand. On the other hand, we tell them the living deeds of Lei Feng in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. During the acute struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, Lei Feng constantly stood on the side of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The recounting of Lei Feng's deeds help comrades of the whole company learn an impressive lesson in line education.

A new fighter Chang Ching-chiang said: "I must read diligently and make strenuous efforts to raise my consciousness of the line struggle like Lei Feng." During the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, he read and studied conscientiously and took the lead in relentlessly criticizing the reactionary fallacies pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. In doing his work, he delved deep into the skills of driving for the sake of the revolution. In the past two years, although time was pressing, the tasks were heavy and the road conditions were complex, he drove for more than 40,000 kilometers in safety, winning a meritorious service award, third grade.

Learn from Lei Feng's revolutionary style of integrating theory with realities in study. For many years in the past, our company has been carrying out the heavy tasks of construction work and transportation. We often have to work busily from dawn to dusk. In this situation, most of our comrades have been able to develop Lei Feng's "cog" spirit conscientiously and eke out time for book reading. But as a result of the influence from swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, the company's reading and study activities once showed signs of separating theory from reality. To help all rectify their thinking, the Party branch led the cadres and the fighters to learn from Lei Feng's revolutionary style of integrating theory with reality in study.

For instance, the repair squad formerly could only carry out third-grade maintenance of trucks. In the course of carrying out the new tasks, the trucks needed overhauling. If they were returned to the interior for overhaul, the tasks of construction work and transportation would be impeded. To solve this problem, we organized the comrades of the repair squad to study repeatedly the two brilliant articles, "On Practice" and "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?" and to overhaul the trucks with their own effort. They belonged to a low technical level, but they carried out study and practice simultaneously and gained experience during practice. Although material conditions were poor, they displayed Lei Feng's revolutionary spirit of hard struggle, adopted means appropriate to the simple conditions, made further use of used and waste materials and practiced economy for the state, overcoming various kinds of shortcomings and accomplishing the tasks of overhauling of trucks.

Our company is an automobile unit. An outstanding problem the cadres and the fighters often meet is how to handle well the relations between politics and techniques. Some fighters formerly buried themselves in techniques and showed no concern for political study; others paid one-sided attention to

politics at the expense of technical studies. To help them handle correctly the relations between politics and techniques, we often organized them to study Chairman Mao's teaching on being red and expert, making them understand that being red means having a firm and correct political orientation; and being expert means we must constantly improve our skills. A revolutionary must be both red and expert before he can shoulder the heavy load of the revolution. Guided by this idea, the comrades of the whole company conscientiously carried out technical training for the sake of the revolution.

When he was a driver, Comrade T'ien Te-jung made constant efforts to improve his skills and never slackened his efforts. Later, the leadership assigned him to be the leader of the cooking squad. He learned things humbly from the old fighters of the squad and was able to master the cooking skills very quickly. He firmly remembered Chairman Mao's teachings, always took Lei Feng as an example and make strenuous efforts to do his work well. When a comrade fell ill, he would prepare a special meal for him and sent it to him personally. When the comrades came back late after working at their task, he would stay in the kitchen to warm the food for them. To save grain, he tried to find out the exact number of men coming to take the meal. In less than two years, he saved more than 10,000 catties of grain. The comrades of the whole company praised him as a "cook who is both red and expert."

Learn from Lei Feng's communist style of forgetting oneself for the interests of the public. Lei Feng was utterly devoted to the public without any thought of self, served the people wholeheartedly, and worked with all-out effort for the people.

In the course of study, the cadres and the fighters of our company take Lei Feng as their example, work for the revolution, and have done a great deal of good work for the people. But a few comrades simply interpreted Lei Feng's spirit as finding happiness in helping other people so that they imitated what Lei Feng did but did not learn from Lei Feng by proceeding from the basic principle of transforming the world outlook.

Upon discovering this problem, the Party branch confirmed the fact that they learned from Lei Feng and did good work for the people and for the revolution, and gave them vigorous support in doing so. Meanwhile, it pointed out that, in order to master Lei Feng's spirit, they must make strenuous efforts to study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, and correctly establish the proletarian world outlook, and only in this way could they serve the people consciously and constantly. It also organized them to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's great teaching, "It is not hard for one to do a bit of good work. It is hard for one to do good work the whole life."

Citing their personal experience of criticizing revisionism, rectifying style of work and transforming world outlook in the course of doing good work, many of the comrades squarely criticized the fallacy that one who does good work has selfish thought. With their thinking raised to a higher level, a wave of enthusiasm of every one learning from Lei Feng and consciously displaying the communist style was stepped up very quickly in the whole company. All cadres

and fighters said: "A tall building is built from the ground. To serve the people, we must do good things one after another." After that, good persons and good deeds emerged in an unending stream in the whole company.

Once on his way back after accomplishing a task, fighter Ho Ch'ing came upon a horse-drawn cart. The horse was frightened and ran wildly toward a village. The cart was fully seated with young people. A serious accident was imminent. At that critical moment, he dashed to the horse-drawn cart, held tightly the bridle with both hands and forced the horse to stop. His brave deeds of stopping the cart embodied Lei Feng's proletarian spirit of fighting bravely regardless of one's safety. He was warmly praised by the masses of the people.

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RE-EDUCATION OF CADRES

Consciously Receive Re-education and Thoroughly Reform Old Ideas

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 2, 1973)

Chairman Mao teaches us, "The majority or the great majority of students trained in the old schools are capable of integrating with workers, peasants and soldiers. Some of them are credited with inventions and creations. But under the guidance of the correct line, they must receive re-education from workers, peasants and soldiers, with a view to the thorough reform of their old ideas. Intellectuals of this kind are welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers." In our "May 7" cadres' school with students predominantly composed of such intellectuals, we must carry out the open-door school-operation guideline and combine a proper effort toward the study and labor programs in the school with the organization of students to join production teams in separate groups to receive tempering and re-education from poor and lower-middle peasants. This is a good pattern for the implementation of this important directive from Chairman Mao and a stimulation to the intellectual's ideological remolding.

We Must Insist On Integration Between Workers and Peasants

Our operating the school on an open-door basis followed a process of development. At first, only in the peak farming season did we organize tudents to join production teams in doing labor. Everyone started out early and returned late. Such an approach gave the benefit of a certain degree of education but not in a penetrating way. Later, we switched over to the practice of organizing some of the students for a stay in production teams. The spell of labor was to last ten days. Those comrades placed with production teams ate, lived, labored, studied and made criticisms together with the poor and lower-middle peasants. The results generally reported were relatively substantial. Many comrades who in the cadres' school felt that they had "almost done their job" and "achieved passable results" stepped into the world of the poor and lower-middle peasants to detect shortcomings in themselves ideologically. This made them feel "a long way to go" and "results impassable" and feel a greater need for ideological revolutionization. Though the period spent with the teams was short, quite a lot was learned from the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Practice made us realize that the "May 7" cadres' school when combined with school education with training in production teams would help better intellectuals' ideological revolutionization. Therefore, from October, 1970 when we switched over to training on rotation of on-the-job cadres, we doggedly organized students to go in separate groups to production teams to receive tempering. The period spent for that purpose was lengthened to one month.

The key to proper training in teams lies in strengthening Party leadership and conducting ideological and political line education. The aim is to

make students receive re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers consciously and achieve a thorough reform of their old ideas.

On the problem of whether to receive tempering in teams or receive re-education from poor and lower-middle peasants, a small number of students once developed some erroneous views. Not understanding the significance of tempering in a team, some held that placed in the "May 7" cadres' school, people stayed bodily at the beach and labored concretely in the fields. What was the need to further head for a production team?

Some people shrank from hardships and worried about an "unaccustomed way of living" in the production team. To solve these ideological problems and rectify awareness, we preceded the organization of students to join a team with the operation of a study class. At a recent study class, everyone was organized to study Chairman Mao's teachings on integration between intellectuals and workers and peasants. Revolutionary mass criticism was unfolded against the crime of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i of opposing and hampering the ideological changing of intellectuals. Comrades placed with teams were invited to recount their personal understanding and guide the students to understand the necessity of tempering in a team from the high plane of line struggle.

After study and discussion, everyone came to understand that to join a team to receive tempering and re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants would help stimulating intellectuals to walk on the road of integration between workers and peasants and speeding up the remolding of their world outlook. This represents practical action for the elimination of the remnant poison of the revisionist line involving "three breakaways," etc., and for the thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The students enhanced their consciousness of line struggle and became more conscious of joining teams to receive tempering.

The Great Advantages of Tempering in Teams on a Rotation Basis

While placed with production teams, the broad masses of students, influenced by the poor and lower-middle peasants' words and deeds, have undergone ideological changes and raised their political consciousness. When many students first lived in the poor and lower-middle peasants' homes, they felt restrained and behaved politely. Through practicing "5 togethernesses," they gradually changed from being guests to members of the same family. At the end of the period of stay with the teams, they parted with the poor and lower-middle peasants with great reluctance, and expressed the determination to persevere in following the road of integration with workers and peasants hereafter. Some students who originally considered tempering in a team unnecessary also said, "Joining a team or not really makes a world of difference. It's a good course to take!"

After receiving re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, the students placed with teams have generally raised their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle. A certain class was composed of a great

majority of young scientific and technical personnel. They had never suffered in the old society and had for long led an urban life. They knew little about rural conditions. When placed with teams, they visited families one by one and listened to the poor and lower-middle peasants recounting the miseries suffered in the old society and talking animatedly about the happy life in the new society. The poor and lower-middle peasants' hatred against the exploiting class and their profound class feelings toward the Party and Chairman Mao gave these youths profound education. They also knew that, after liberation, guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the production teams where they were placed doggedly followed the socialist road, resisted the "san-tzu i-pao" revisionist evil wind raised by Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang, and brought about a grain and cotton output five times that before liberation through self-reliance and hard struggle. In addition, tractors, pumping machines, shellers were acquired. Every home was installed with electric lights. Every family got well-fed and warmly clad and even had supplies to spare. Numberous vivid cases made the students deepen their understanding of the truth pointed out by Chairman Mao, "The correctness or incorrectness of a line ideologically and politically decides everything." They further saw clearly the sinister intentions of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i who presented things upside down and resorted to rumor-mongering and slandering in such areas as peasants' life, etc.

"The problem of what kind of a man one should be is a fundamental problem and a problem of principle." The fine qualities of the poor and lower-middle peasants devoted single-mindedly to the collective and to the revolution, and the urgent rural claims on science and technique, made many students placed with teams further realize that they must eliminate the idea of personal fame and wealth, wholeheartedly serve the workers, peasants and soldiers and energetically make a good job of scientific and research work for the revolution.

Some scientific and technical personnel devoted to entomological studies in the past had their minds set on being "specialists" and cared nothing about the needs of agricultural production. They saw no prospects in doing research into the prevention and treatment of the pink boll worm, the paddy rice borer, etc. Out of sheer curiosity, some people made the length of certain insects' feelers and the number of hair of their whiskers the main subjects of study.

While placed with teams, they saw for themselves the serious harm caused by the pink boll worm. The poor and lower-middle peasants posed to them many problems about insect prevention and treatment and expressed the poignant hope that they would contribute something toward the elimination of these insect pests. This left them greatly touched ideologically. Back in their institute, they energetically applied themselves to insect prevention and treatment research. When faced with difficulties, they took the poor and lower-middle peasants' fervent hopes placed in them as a source of stimulation to themselves and to the other comrades around. Now, these comrades have achieved relatively prominent results in research work.

Through tempering in teams, many students acquired the poor and lower-middle peasants' ideological style of fighting amidst hardship. The ideological feelings of laboring people were strengthened.

For instance, in doing scientific and research work, a research worker in the past acted clumsily and awkwardly and was relatively wasteful. After completing studies at the cadres' school to return to his own institute, he acted as the head of a scientific research group. He associated understanding about tempering in a team with the conscious criticism of his previous erroneous idea of seeking things big and comprehensive and being wasteful and extravagant. He led the whole group in developing scientific and research work in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. This group undertook a silicon crystal research assignment. The handling of this research item called for over ¥10,000 worth of equipment, as was the previous practice. At his suggestion, waste and old equipment was put to use. Many equipment problems were solved through making use of simple available equipment. On the basis of an assured fulfillment of the state assignment, a considerable saving was effected for the state.

- By the Revolutionary Committee of the "May 7" Cadre School of the Shanghai Municipal Scientific and Technical System

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CADRE SCHOOLS

Make a Good Job of Social Investigation and Improve Study Results

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 2, 1973)

After the "May 7" cadre schools have generally strengthened theoretical studies, how should we combine open-door school operation and joining-the-team-for-tempering with school studies and labor? This is a problem worth deep exploration. Here is a brief talk on our initial understanding.

From the establishment of our cadre school in October, 1968, we followed all the time such methods as "sending people outdoors," "inviting people over," etc., in running the school on an open-door basis. In 1970, after the on-the-job cadres who had switched over to training by rotation gradually increased the time for theoretical study in compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching "Read and study seriously and master Marxism," the Party committee of our school considered this problem:

In the past, with students walking out of the campus and being placed with production teams for tempering, much was achieved in acquiring the fine qualities of poor and lower-middle peasants, in strengthening the ideological feelings of the laboring people, in fostering the idea of serving the people wholeheartedly and in other respects. Undoubtedly, the method that had been tested and proved effective should be doggedly followed in further enlarging the results in these respects. But since theoretical studies had now become an important part of a cadre school's activities and the basic-level cadres involved in training by rotation urgently demanded a higher theoretical level, we should organize students to join production teams for tempering by consciously associating this tempering with theoretical studies to give full play to its positive role in improving and consolidating the results of theoretical studies.

With this idea in mind, we, in organizing students to join production teams, continuously require students to eat, live and labor with the poor and lower-middle peasants and learn humbly from them. Meanwhile, we organize students in a planned way to make social investigations. Practice shows that social investigation provides a living classroom for students' application of Marxist theories in analyzing practical problems. Through making social investigations, students could deepen their understanding of fundamental Marxist viewpoints. This is a good way to improve and consolidate the results of in-school reading and study.

How can we achieve relatively great results on the basis of improved and consolidated results of theoretical studies by organizing students to carry out social investigations? After repeated practice, we pay attention to tackling the following few points:

First, in the light of the content of the theoretical study program for every school term, we must choose proper sites of investigation and put forward the themes of investigation.

For instance, in the school, the 4th term rotation training class studied the Party's basic line for the historical period of socialism, selectively studied the relevant chapters on transcendentalism in "Anti-Dühring" and studied Lenin's "Talk on Dialectics" and Chairman Mao's "On Practice," "On Contradiction" and other brilliant works. In making social investigations, an emphasis was laid on applying and understanding Chairman Mao's doctrines on socialist society, classes and class struggle and such fundamental Marxist concepts as "practice first," "one dividing into two," "the masses are the real heroes," etc.

An investigation group arriving in the Ch'engtzut'an commune selected as a target of social investigation a production team of Chengk'ou brigade where there was relatively complex class struggle. After an investigation and analysis of the history and status quo of the class struggle in this production team, the students came further to understand the protracted and complex nature of class struggle in the historical period of socialism and deepened their understanding of the Party's basic line.

The students of this term were divided into over 20 groups to make separate investigations. Twenty-four investigation reports were written, including "Apply Chairman Mao's Philosophical Thinking to the Proper Cultivation of Experimental Plots," etc. With attention paid to such a lever as line struggle, some of the investigation reports gave expression to the dialectical-materialist viewpoints and were of better quality. They provided the students more education.

Second, we must combine investigation with study and apply Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought as a guide to investigation work.

According to our understanding, the students placed with teams, though put through a period of study in the school, should still combine investigation with serious reading while making social investigations. Only in this way can we conveniently apply Marxist theories to an analysis of practical problems and elevate perceptual knowledge to rational knowledge and thus raise the Marxist level relatively quickly.

The various investigation groups sent out by our school fix a definite period of time for reading and study. The students are also called upon to study some works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and seek an answer theoretically whenever faced with difficulties.

A vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of the Forest Farm of Hsinchin hsien acted as deputy secretary of the Party committee of Shuangt'a ch'ü 16 years ago. Not long ago, he went from the cadres school to Chenchuho brigade of Shuangt'a commune to make social investigations. In the light of his previous impressions, he considered this area, "barren hills with badly located streams and poor soil," was unlikely to respond to a great change in its backward features. But a look at the actual state showed a completely changed version of the previous picture of "hills as barren as a monk's naked pate" and "streams running downhill helter-skelter." With sand-holding forests

and windbreak forests created, the place is now marked with "hills capped with hats, roads covered with umbrellas, rivers and ditches provided with shelter."

With water conservation projects launched in a big way, the scourge of floods is turned into a good source of water. Agricultural production of the whole brigade climbs up from year to year. Per-mow grain output has crossed the "Yellow River." The tremendous changes brought about in the Chenchuho brigade gave this comrade quite a big jolt ideologically. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the commune member masses had created something great. Why had he not reckoned with this? In the course of investigation, he repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "People, and, they alone, provide the drive behind the making of world history." Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers' fallacy about "heroes making history" was criticized. His understanding of the materialist conception of history deepened. He further reviewed his shortcomings about overrating self and going not far enough in trusting and relying on the masses. Back at his own work post, he showed progress in the thorough implementation of the mass line.

Third, we must direct proper efforts toward the summing-up of the results of social investigations and further enhance consciousness of reading and study.

At the conclusion of every social investigation, we organized students to make a serious summing-up. On the basis of results summed up by various organizations, we initiated a campus-wide summing-up and briefing to exchange experiences in investigation and research and understanding about temp ring in production teams. Through a summing-up, the students successfully applied experience related to Marxist principles and the lessons incompatible with Marxist principles in making investigations. Not only is a further understanding acquired of Marxist standpoints, viewpoints and methods but a sharper focus is one's own shortcomings in studying and grasping Marxist theories. Thus, greater consciousness was displayed thereafter about reading and studying seriously.

- The Party committee of the "May 7" Cadre School of Hsinchin hsien, Liaoning Province

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Cultivate Intellectuals Welcomed by Workers, Peasants and Soldiers

- Postscript -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 2, 1973)

To follow the "May 7" road and join the "May 7" cadre school is an important avenue to the realization of ideological revolutionization for the broad masses of cadres and intellectuals. Organizing cadres and intellectuals to join the cadre school to receive training by rotation has shaped up as the system for many units. This system should be doggedly carried out. The job involved should be done to increasing perfection.

Our Party has traditionally followed the unity-education-and-transformation policy toward intellectuals. After the great proletarian cultural revolution, the great majority of intellectuals have achieved different degrees of progress politically and ideologically. There emerged a number of intellectuals welcomed by workers and soldiers. But "In the process of building the socialist society, everyone must be subjected to reform." Everyone of the revolutionaries, especially the intellectuals, should consciously achieve the aim of working as long as they live, learning as long as they live and seeking transformation as long as they live.

To make a good job of education for cadres and intellectuals, the "May 7" cadre school must continuously raise the students' consciousness of the transformation of their world outlook. Meanwhile, it must do everything possible to create objective conditions helpful to their ideological transformation. The two cadre schools of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Shanghai Municipal Scientific and Technical System persisted in combining school education with tempering in teams, and organized students to leave the school campus in separate groups to go among the poor and lower-middle peasants to receive re-education. A prominent stimulative role was thus played in the latter's ideological transformation. With various cadre schools performing this job well, we can turn out in a quicker and better way intellectuals welcomed by workers, peasants and soldiers.

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BIRTH CONTROL

Family Planning in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 5, 1973)

family planning is being carried out in densely populated areas throughout china, except for areas inhabited by people of various minority nationalities. the purpose is to protect the health of mothers and children and regulate population increase so that it corresponds with the development of the socialist planned economy. it has resulted in a decline in the birth rate.

family planning covers late marriage and birth control. men and women are encouraged not to marry before 25 and 23 years of age, respectively. various kinds of contraceptive methods are available and couples use them according to their age, health and number of children.

planned parenthood is one of the measures of the party and people's government to protect women's health. since china's liberation more and more women have gone out of the home to take an active part in national construction. today women have equal political and economic rights with men. but early marriage, big families and frequent child births hold women back from spending more time and energy on their studies and work. therefore they want to be able to plan the size of their families in order to lighten their household chores so that they can do more in building socialism.

china's socialist system calls for a balance between population growth and the development of the national economy. family planning keeps the growth of population within limits and raises living standards.

annual state appropriations assist by providing free contraceptives to couples who want to practise birth control. the process in the cities is that the health department provides contraceptives to hospitals or clinics in factories, schools, government offices and neighbourhoods and the local medical workers then distribute them to individuals. in the rural areas, the "barefoot doctors" or health workers take the contraceptives to the peasants' homes. medical advice or treatment is provided by birth control clinics. induced abortion or operations for voluntary sterilization are free, including fees for registration, hospitalization and gynaecological and x-ray examinations. factory workers and staff members draw full pay during the sick leave after such operations. members of people's communes are given sick leave for this purpose and receive their regular work points.

more medical and health workers are being trained and more outpatient departments set up to give guidance for planned parenthood. shanghai has trained 30,000 neighbourhood health workers in the past few years. they spread knowledge about birth control and various methods of contraception. loting county in the north china province of hopei has equipped the county hospital and commune clinics with 434 gynaecologists and health workers for mother and child care and helped train many health workers for the production brigades.

workers, scientific and technical personnel and medical workers are studying further simple and effective birth control methods. they have successfully trial-produced oral contraceptives for women which have proved reliable in clinical tests and are well received. the state has allocated funds for research to improve this work.

WOMAN COMMUNE LEADER

Tibetan Commune Woman Leader

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 5, 1973)

born in the stable of a serfowner and a slave for 16 years, 35-year-old kalzang drolka represents a generation of tibetan women leaders who have matured in the struggle of tibet's million emancipated serfs over the past decade to get organised and take the socialist road.

she led the six poorest serf families of chiacha county in continuing their agricultural producers cooperative when others in the locality were dissolved under pressure from liu shao-chi's revisionist line. she started one of tibet's first communes on january 1, 1966. it was named "hsienfeng (vanguard)".

kalzang drolka became a member of the chinese communist party committee of the tibet autonomous region in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

mother of three children, kalzang drolka who had no schooling in her youth, is now studying in the central institute of nationalities in peking with the same staunchness she showed in freeing herself from the shackles of serfdom.

"at six i was dragged away from my mother to be servant to young 'master' of my own age," she recalled

in a recent interview with hsinhua. "at eight i was herding 300 sheep and 14 horses. once i tried to run away. the serfowner caught me and tied me to the tail of his galloping horse. he amused himself by chaining me to his dog. when democratic reform in 1959 overthrew dark serfdom and set the million serfs free, i was 22. my grandfather had been whipped to death, my father died spitting blood from exhaustion. my three younger brothers were dead too. one died of starvation, the other two from being bitten by the 'master's' pet monkey and wild cat. if the people's liberation army hadn't arrived in time, i would have shared their fate". her body still bears scars from savage beatings.

the reactionary upper strata of the ruling clique of tibet headed by dalai lama launched armed rebellion in 1959. that was soon put down by the p.l.a. with active support from the tibetan people. the always silent gesong stood up to denounce in public the big serfowners who had joined in the rebellion. her pent-up anger from long years of suffering and humiliation burst the dams of her submissiveness and superstitious fear.

"in the democratic reform movement that followed, we felt the burden of serfdom lifted from us," she continued. "serfs rose to settle accounts with the 'masters'. we discussed the question 'who feeds whom.' we serfs who were 95 percent of the population tilled the land, spun the cloth and built the estates and barns; but we were always hungry, had no decent clothes and no home of our own; while the other 5 percent -- the reactionary tibetan local government, the monasteries and the nobles who never sweated -- claimed ownership of all the land in tibet and most of the means of production. for the first time i saw that i was not 'destined' to be a slave, nor the serfowner a 'master'. the system that permitted a few to oppress the many must be smashed".

in those days of fierce class struggle to build up the power of the people, kalzang drolka was elected a member of the hsiang (sub-district) public security committee and put in charge of women's work there. relying on the masses, she exposed two reactionary serfowners who had wormed their way into the sub-district leadership. it was then that she met langje wangbu, former serf and a fearless comrade. they married. kalzang drolka gave birth to her daughter in her own home, a bright and warm house she received during the democratic reform. her eldest daughter is now a third-year pupil in a tibetan primary school of the village.

land, draught animals and farm tools were distributed to the emancipated serfs who formed mutual aid teams. responding to chairman mao's call "get organised", kalzang drolka's team became an agricultural producers

cooperative the next year. landlord elements started a slander campaign: "how can a woman ever head things?" the former serfs were firm: "we want kalzang drolka". feudal customs held that "women cannot plough land exclamation the plants will wither and animals die". nine young women, including kalzang drolka, chairman of this early cooperative, took the lead in ploughing the land. when the fields turned green and then golden with barley and wheat, the rumours died and fear turned to joy. the cooperative's land gave 40 percent more per hectare than individual plots. stocks of grain filled the homes of the serfs after the autumn harvest. the chiacha county set up more than 20 cooperatives within a year.

no part of china has been untouched by the struggle between the two lines, including tibet. to hold back the advance of socialism and preserve the roots of exploitation in china, liu shao-chi's revisionist line harped on "the backwardness of minority areas" and advocated "stabilisation of the system of individual economy" in tibet after democratic reform. this line encouraged "freedom" of renting land, hiring labour, usury and trading. kalzang drolka's cooperative was ordered dissolved: "you can run a co-op when all the families each owns 4 head of cattle, a plough and a horse. your whole property at present doesn't average a cow's leg per household. you ought to develop individual farming and get rich first", as she recalled these events of a decade earlier, kalzang drolka's eyes flashed with indignation. all the cooperatives in chiacha county were ordered dissolved.

almost immediately, serfowner agents, usurers and speculators came out into the open. a poor family had to farm for the rich five and a half days in return for the loan of two draught animals and a plough for a single day. former serfs who lacked manpower and had few tools or animals gradually had to sell what they had received in the democratic reform. polarization began.

former serfs who remembered the strength of their dissolved cooperative, came to pour out their grievances to kalzang drolka, then chairman of the poor peasant association and a member of the chinese communist party.

"nine of us gathered before the portrait of chairman mao and wept. we thought over and over these words of chairman mao's: the agricultural co-operative movement has been a severe ideological and political struggle from the very beginning. no cooperative can be established without going through such a struggle," kalzang recalled.

the wang kuo-fan cooperative in hopei province consisted of 23 poor-peasant families and a three-quarter share in the ownership of a donkey when it was founded in

1952. it was nicknamed "the paupers' co-op". relying on their own efforts, its members in three years accumulated a large quantity of the means of production. visitors to the cooperative were moved to see this. chairman mao supported this "paupers' co-op" and said, "our entire nation should pattern itself after this co-op".

kalzang drolka said: "we discussed the whole matter and decided we should do the same".

kalzang led the six poorest serf families in forming a "round-the-year mutual aid team", which in fact they worked as a true cooperative, with all the land, farm tools, manpower and draught animals under unified use. the old and weak were organised for side occupations. it reclaimed 0.8 hectare of virgin land and built a new threshing ground. six more families joined the collective. it continued to call itself a "mutual aid team".

a delegation from the communist party central committee and the central people's government was sent to the inauguration ceremony of the tibet autonomous region in the autumn of 1965. it brought chairman mao's warm attention and the nation's support to the tibetan people going on the road of socialism. kalzang drolka, as a delegate from chiacha county to the ceremony, raised the demand for organising cooperatives directly to the central delegation which visited her sub-district and gave its support.

the hsienfeng (vanguard) people's commune came into being. kalzang drolka became secretary of its communist party committee. she has visited every one of the 180 families in the commune and knows the joys and troubles of every household.

she began the commune's work with a study of the experience of tachai, national paco-setter in agriculture, which she visited just before the establishment of the commune. she said: "the thing that impressed us most in visiting tachai was that we must first transform our thinking in order to change the land. when our people came to understand this, we blasted away the several dozen huge rocks, each the size of a brick house, which feudal superstitions took as a punishment from heaven that should not be touched. land that had been separated was thus linked into big tracts. we built a long stone dyke to protect our new land from the river. fertilizer was always scarce in our place. in the old days when we toiled for the serfowners, none of us ever cared how much the land grew. but now it is different. our commune members went dozens of kilometres to get fertilizer from livestock farms. we decided to give every mu (one fifteenth of a hectare) of land 350 kilogrammes of fertilizer, nearly double the amount in the cooperative

days." the commune in the first year raised per hectare yield by 8 percent.

the great proletarian cultural revolution exposed liu shao-chi's revisionist line. on may 1, 1968, the representative of hsienfeng commune was received by chairman mao on the tienanmen rostrum.

that same year, people's communes were set up in most parts of tibet. their great strength has brought bright prospects. the farming acreage increased, per-unit output shot up, and a rural network of education, medicine and cultural scientific activities spread. hsienfeng commune has built its own farm tool plant. ajao district which comprises three communes including hsienfeng has expanded its farming acreage to 300 hectares and has a stock of over 10,000 head of cattle, horses and sheep. per unit yield is 50 percent above the record before the communes. kalzang drolka has been secretary of its party committee since 1971.

WOMEN CADRES

More Women Cadres of Minority Nationalities

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Mar. 5, 1973)

ulan chap league of inner mongolian autonomous region, north china, promoted more than 200 women workers and peasants and herdswomen to leading posts last year. the league at present has more than 6,200 women cadres of various nationalities, 1,500 holding leading positions in party organizations and administrative organs.

the league has 1.2 million women of mongolian, han, hui, tibetan, korean, tahur and other nationalities. they take an active part in socialist revolution and construction and a large number of advanced women have come to the fore.

shechitehma, formerly a slave of mongolian nationality, is now secretary of the paiyenhua people's commune party committee. she has led the cadres and commune members in conscientiously studying marxism-leninism. the commune has made great efforts in sinking wells and opened new pasturelands. the number of livestock rose last year despite serious drought. the survival rate of young

animals reached 94 per cent. virtually all adult animals were safe and sound. shechitehma is also a deputy director of the planning committee of the league.

wuyunchichike, a 25-year-old mongolian commune member, was elected secretary of a production brigade party branch during the great proletarian cultural revolution. she was not bold enough in her work at the beginning because she was inexperienced. leading members of the league and banner (county) often went to her brigade to give her guidance. this strengthened her confidence and determination to do her work well. since 1970, she has led the masses in repairing a 30-kilometre long waterway to irrigate 20 hectares of farmland. the harvests have been good for years running. the brigade used to depend on the state for some grain owing to its low yields. now it is self-sufficient. apart from its collective reserves, the brigade sells the state more than 50 tons of grain every year.

the league party committee has paid attention to raising the political level and work skills of women cadres. a study class in political line last year was attended by 250 leading women cadres. similar study classes were also run by the banners and cities under the league.

WATER CONSERVANCY

North China Hydro-Geological Workers Busy on Water Conservancy Projects

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Mar. 5, 1973)

hydro-geological workers in the north china province of hopei are busy helping rural people's communes survey water resources and tap underground water.

they have in the past few years made a province-wide survey of existing wells and dug 1,100 prospecting holes with a combined footage of 400,000 metres. they have obtained a lot of data about the province's underground water reserves and helped the peasants ascertain the water-table of wells to be sunk.

they joined the peasants in various parts of the province in combating drought last year. in jungcheng county alone they made a survey of 1,600 pump wells about the amount of water, the water level and changes in the

quality of water. this helped improve the over-all planning of a rational distribution of the wells. one producting brigade planned to sink seven pump wells to water 46 hectares of land. helped by a hydro-geological team, it last year sank a pump well that can irrigate half its farmland. it requires only one more pump well to meet all its needs for irrigation.

grain yield used to be low on the hopei plain flanking the tientsin-pukou railway. though the harnessing of the haiho river has greatly reduced the menace of floods and waterlogging in the past few years drought still affects the area from time to time. the area had no sufficient rain for nine months last year. rivers and ponds dried up. but the area still wrested a good harvest thanks to irrigation by underground water. many wells were sunk with the help of hydro-geological workers who, after extensive survey and study, have helped make known the depth of fresh water underground and its distribution.

several zones of underground fresh water have been located in recent years in chinghai county, where brackish water is widespread. up to 1972 the county had sunk 160 deep fresh water wells capable of irrigating 13,000 hectares. it had only 20 such wells in the past. its grain output in 1972 was 30 per cent higher than in 1968, itself a year of good harvest.

many old wells in hopei province were partly or entirely silted up. hydro-geological workers have helped the local people pump in water to wash away the silt, repair the old wells and increase the water output. they have also transformed prospecting holes into pump wells.

hydro-geological workers have trained 1,300 skilled workers and cadres in hydro-geology, geo-physic prospecting and drilling through training classes and apprenticeship.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Journalists Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 5, 1973)

a burmese journalists delegation led by u ba kyaw arrived here by air this evening for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the journalist circles in peking.

it was welcomed at the airport by leading members of journalistic organizations in the chinese capital teng kang, chin chao, chen chun, chang chang-hai, wang chen, sun yi-ching, lan tzu-an and chen jui-sheng.

present were burmese ambassador to china u thein maung and his wife and officials of the burmese embassy.

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

China-GDR 1973 Agreement on Exchange of Goods and Payments Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 5, 1973)

an agreement on exchange of goods and payments for 1973 between the governments of the people's republic of china and the german democratic republic was signed here today.

li chiang, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and dr. kurt fenske, leader of the g.d.r. government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign economy, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo attended the signing ceremony, and met all members of the g.d.r. government trade delegation prior to the ceremony.

also present on the occasion was lothar strauss, charge d'affaires ad interim of the g.d.r. embassy in peking.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Kuo Mo-jo, Liao Cheng-chih and Hu Yu-chih Fete Japanese Cultural Circles Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 5, 1973)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, liao cheng-chih, president of the association, and hu yu-chih, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the delegation of japanese cultural circles with zenmaro toki as its leader, yasuzi toita deputy leader and norio shirato secretary general.

members of the delegation attending the banquet were: masato ide, rokuro tokuda, hisamaro komatsu, utiharumi seto, nobuaki tanaka, hiroshi shino and nobuyuki hara.

present were yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of chinese departments concerned and people from cultural circles, including sun ping-hua, yeh lai-shih, li chi, hao jan, li fu-teh and wei chien-yeh.

kuo mo-jo in a toast said: "delegation leader zenmaro toki, though 88 of age, has disregared the fatigue of travel to come to china for the promotion of friendship between the people of china and japan and cultural exchange between the two countries. we respect him from the bottom of our hearts."

he expressed the hope that this friendship would continue to grow on a new basis, and that cultural circles in the two countries would further increase their exchanges, learn from and encourage each other and advance together to make new and still greater contributions to the culture of humanity.

in his toast, zenmaro toki said: "our visit to a series of places in peking has enabled us to see china's present conditions and her progress. back in japan, we will tell many people around us our impressions of china so as to further deepen the cultural interflow between the two countries."

kuo mo-jo called on zenmaro toki at the guest house prior to the banquet. zenmaro toki expressed his thanks for this.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets Mexican Director General of Ceremony

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 5, 1973)

chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs, met joaquin bernal, director general of ceremony of the mexican foreign ministry, and his party here this morning. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were eugenio anguiano, mexican ambassador to china, and chen teh-ho, deputy director of the department of american and oceanian affairs, and kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry.

joaquin bernal and his party arrived here on the morning of march 3 to make preparations for the visit to china of luis echeverria alvarez, president of the united states of mexico, and his wife. they were met at the airport by kao chien-chung.

chinese assistant foreign minister wang hai-jung gave a luncheon in honour of the mexican friends yesterday. end

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets Korean Tourist Agency Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 5, 1973)

chinese vice-foreign minister fu hao met here today all members of the delegation of the korean international tourist agency led by pak ju won. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations yang kung-su, li chuan-chung, chu kun and li keng-hsin.

also present was li jae pil,, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy here.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Deputy Delegation Leaders of Provisional Revolutionary Government of Republic of South Vietnam Arrive in Peking on Way Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 5, 1973)

hoang bich son, deputy leader of the delegation of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and vice-foreign minister of the p.r.g. of the r.s.v.n., and nguyen van tien, deputy leader of the delegation and head of the special representation of the p.r.g. of the r.s.v.n. in the democratic republic of viet nam, and some members of the delegation arrived here this evening on board the same special plane with the delegation of the people's republic of china. they were here on their way home after attending the international conference on viet nam in paris.

present at the airport to greet them were li hsien-nien, chinese vice-premier, li teh-sheng, director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, chiao kuan-hua, chung hsi-tung, ma wen-po, ho ying, fu hao and yu chan, vice-foreign ministers, and wang hai-jung, assistant foreign minister.

also present were nguyen van quang, ambassador of the r.s.v.n. to china, and ngo thuyen, ambassador of the d.r.v.n. to china, and diplomatic officials of the two embassies.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Minister Without Portfolio Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 5, 1973)

mrs. alva myrdal, swedish minister without portfolio, and professor gunnar myrdal left here by air this morning to visit shanghai and hangchow.

accompanying them were kung pu-sheng, adviser to the department of international organizations and conferences and treaty and law, and swedish ambassador to china arne bjornberg and his wife.

they were seen off at the airport by vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and leading members of chinese departments concerned including hsieh li and wang pen-tso, as well as diplomatic officials of the swedish embassy in peking.

while in peking, the distinguished swedish guests visited the peking art and craft factory, peking university, the central institute for nationalities, the great wall, the palace museum and an exhibition of relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

CHINA AND VIETNAM CONFERENCE

Chi Peng-fei Leaves Paris for Home

(NCNA-English Paris, Mar. 4, 1973)

chi peng-fei, leader of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the international conference on viet nam and foreign minister, and han nien-lung, deputy leader of the delegation and vice foreign minister, left here for home by special plane this evening after participating in the international conference on viet nam.

seeing them off at the airport were nguyen thi binh, minister for foreign affairs and leader of the delegation of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam to the international conference on viet nam, nguyen minh vy, deputy leader of the delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam to the conference, and jean-paul angles, chief of protocol of the french foreign ministry.

huang chen, chinese ambassador to france, and other diplomats of the chinese embassy here were also present at the airport.

Chinese Delegation to International Conference on Vietnam Returns to Peking from Paris

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 5, 1973)

all members of the delegation of the people's republic of china with foreign minister chi peng-fei as leader and vice-foreign minister han nien-lung as deputy leader returned here by special plane this evening after attending the international conference on viet nam held in paris.

they were met at the airport by vice-premier li hsien-nien, director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army li teh-sheng, vice-foreign ministers chiao kuan-hua, chung hsi-tung, ma wen-po, ho ying, fu hao and yu chan, assistant foreign minister wang hai-jung, and leading members of various departments of the foreign ministry.

present at the airport were sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia; ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china; nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china; etienne manac'h, french ambassador to china; j.m. addis, british ambassador to china; abbas aram, iranian ambassador to china; agha shahi, pakistan ambassador to china; charles john small, canadian ambassador to china; and khamtan ratanavong, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the kingdom of laos in peking.

during its stop-over in teheran this morning, the chinese delegation was greeted at the airport by issa malek, chief of protocol of the iranian foreign ministry, and chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen.

END

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